

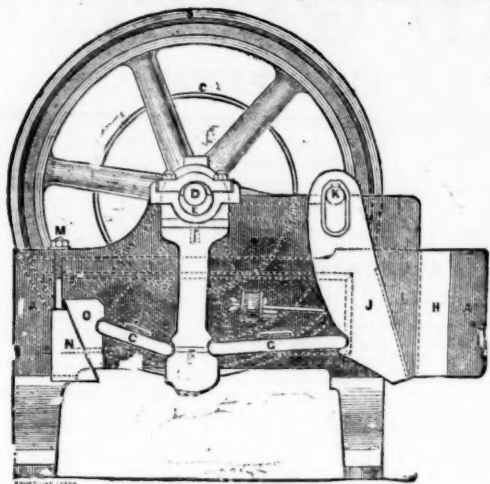
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For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

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General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate.

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For Engines, Lathes, Planing Machines, &c.

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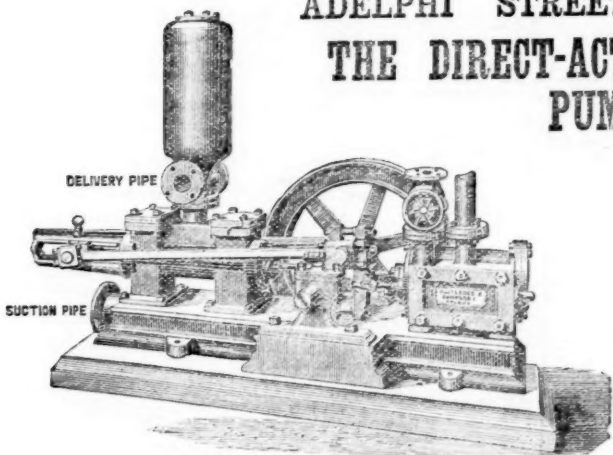
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Especially designed for colliery purposes; also, AIR-COM-PRESSING ENGINES, as used in connection with COAL-CUTTING MACHINES, &c.

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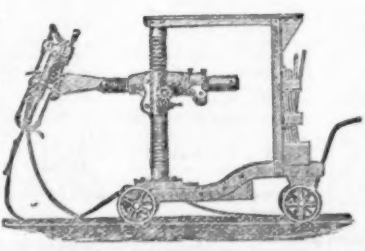
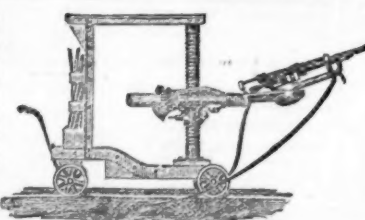
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THESE PUMPS, which have no fly-wheel, ARE ADAPTED TO DEEP LIFTS. They are PERFECT IN THEIR ACTION, and can be RECOMMENDED with the utmost CONFIDENCE.

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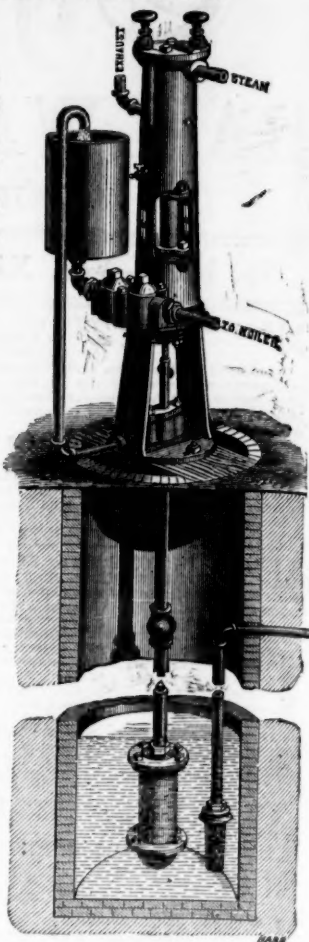
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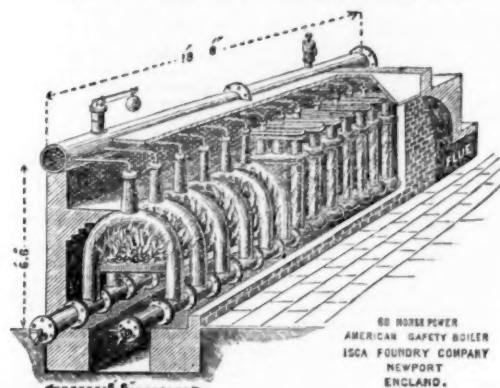
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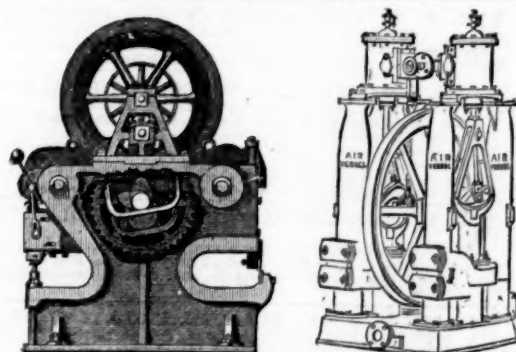
SOLE MAKERS of
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NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE; and
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MANUFACTURERS OF
MILLER'S SAFETY BOILER.



This boiler is safe from destructive explosions. It evaporates 11 lbs. of water per lb. of coal. It consumes its own smoke. At 75 lbs. pressure the pyrometer applied in the flue only shows 360° of heat in the waste gases. It occupies only one-half the space of a Cornish boiler. It can be erected at one-fourth the cost in labour and masonry. Duplicate parts are always in stock for repairs. A BOILER may be SEEN AT WORK on application at NEWPORT.



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MAKER OF

STEAM PUMPS, PORTABLE ENGINES, PLATE BENDING ROLLERS, BAR AND ANGLE IRON SHEARS, PUNCHING AND SHEARING MACHINES, PATENTEE OF THE DOUBLE CAM LEVER PUNCHING MACHINE, BAR SHEARS, AND RAIL PUNCHING MACHINES,
**EGERTON STREET IRON WORKS,
HULME, MANCHESTER.**

WILTON'S MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED from St. Day to A. JEFFERY'S, CAMBORNE.

W. H. WILTON begs to thank his friends for their liberal support for so many years, and informs them that (having opened business at Castella 369, Valparaiso) he has now declined business in England in favour solely of Mr. A. JEFFERY, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, CAMBORNE, whom he considers (having been an assistant to his father for several years) is in every way capable of creditably maintaining the good name universally awarded to Wilton's instruments.

A. JEFFERY

Respectfully begs to inform Mine Managers, Surveyors, Engineers, &c., that having purchased Mr. Wilton's business, and the very valuable acquisitions and appliances belonging thereto, he has enlarged his Mathematical Instrument Manufacturing, and is prepared to supply THEODOLITES, DIAPHS, POCKET DIAPHS, LEVELS, TRAVERSING AND PLAIN PROTRACTORS, CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, MEASURING CHAINS AND TAPES, ASSAYERS' SCALES AND WEIGHTS, ENGINE COUNTERS, and, in short, every description of Instruments used in SURVEYING, MEASURING, MAPPING, &c. Repairing in all its branches promptly attended to.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

[THE DEVONSHIRE GREAT CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY.]

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the office, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, on Monday, Mr. W. A. THOMAS in the chair.

The following report of the directors was read:—
The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company has not afforded the directors the opportunity of presenting to the shareholders a more satisfactory balance-sheet and report than they were enabled to do at the meeting of last year. They cannot report either a discovery of importance in the mines, or an improvement in the price of copper ore, the one causing the realisation of, and consequently a serious diminution in, the reserves, and the other of the proceeds of the sales.

It will appear by the present estimate of available ore ground in reserve that we have drawn upon it to the extent of 13,745 tons, and the accounts show that the sum realised for the ore is less by upwards of £1,000, a most serious difference, which needs no further explanation to account for the falling off of the dividends.

It might reasonably be supposed that under these adverse circumstances a corresponding reduction in the expenditure was practicable. This the directors have found impossible, except to the extent of about 95000. So convinced were the directors of the importance of this item that they invited, in January last, some of the principal shareholders resident in London to a conference, at which Capt. James Richards was present. He entered into the fullest explanations, and proved that by reducing the expenditure—or, in other words, desisting from the development of the mines, and realising the ore which would be available under such circumstances—a less profit would accrue than if the rate of expenditure were continued, so as to give access to the ore which remains. He showed that such of the ore now partially exposed could not be returned at all unless certain operations were continued, and, moreover, by stopping explorations the mines would be brought to an untimely end in about three years—thus annihilating all chance of discovery, for which there is ample room in the extensive set of lands occupied by this company. He also intimated that, as the energetic operations on the new south lode were sufficiently advanced to prove its value, a suspension of some of the work, which for the present is absolutely necessary, might be effected, and the cost reduced accordingly.

The directors, under the impression that the royalty on arsenic has been fixed upon an erroneous basis, memorialised His Grace the Duke of Bedford, soliciting a reconsideration of the matter. They regret to say they received a curt and unsatisfactory reply to their application. They are, however, not without hope that His Grace will perceive that the whole subject of royalty is equitably open for revision, from the evident fact that what was reasonable and just when copper was selling at 11s. per unit is no longer so when its market value is only little more than half what it was when the dues were apportioned, the cost of production remaining the same.

The directors, being well satisfied with the manner in which the contract for their make of arsenic last year has been carried out, have renewed it with the same parties upon rather more favourable terms for 1870.

For the details of operations at the mines, and the results calculated to be derived therefrom, the directors beg to refer the shareholders to the comprehensive report of the principal agent, Capt. James Richards.

In accordance with what was stated in last year's report regarding dividends, the directors have declared a four-monthly one in this present month of May; but, as the diminished amount of the monthly sales and the continued fall in the price of ore obviously affect the divisible profits, it is difficult to calculate the probable future dividends, and it may be necessary to have recourse to six-monthly dividends, as provided for by the 78th clause of the Deed of Settlement of the company. At the same time, every endeavour compatible with sound commercial principles will be made to divide as much as circumstances will warrant. No application for the office of director having been made by duly qualified shareholders, the present directors beg to offer themselves for re-election, and the auditors are willing to accept the office if chosen.

Account of Income and Expenditure of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Co., from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870.

INCOME.			
Balance from last account	£ 9,148 14	7	
Carriage of ore, outstanding per last year	139	1	0
Sales of copper ore from January to December, 1869, inclusive:			
16,172 tons 1 cwt. 0 qrs. realising	£61,011	0	9
Less carriage, outstanding March 1, 1870	120	10	8
Ochre sold	35	17	3
Fees on transfers of shares	10	2	0
Interest on Exchequer bills	116	0	0
Landlord's property tax due from dues	120	12	11
P. W. Thomas, Sons, & Co., advances	3,433	7	10
Reduction Works—Arsenic sold to March 1, 1870	9,604	7	2
Total	£82,995	14	0
EXPENDITURE.			
Mines cost from January to December, both months inclusive	£37,014	10	8
Colliery purchase and costs	1,172	12	5
Timber imported	5,973	9	0
Water rent—one year to Sept. 29, 1869	449	9	2
Tamar fishery—ditto ditto	31	11	6
Rates and taxes paid at Tavistock	1,358	2	9
Income tax—five quarters, to March 1, 1870	1,558	17	7
Interest	82	12	3
Dues on copper ores sold from January to December, 1869	5,019	1	8
Grant for education of miners' children, voted May 11, 1869	100	0	0
Compensation to resident director, one year, to Dec. 31, 1869	600	0	0
Compensation to directors and auditors, voted May 11, 1869	442	0	0
Office expenses and salaries in London	856	7	8
Dividends paid, 17d. per share, on 1894 shares	17,408	0	0
Reduction Works—Construction and repairs, 7500 lbs. 8d.; working expenses, 3221 lbs. 8d.; dues, 2241 lbs. 8d.	4,598	0	4
Balance—Cash at the bankers, 7541 lbs. 5d.; cash and stamps in the office, 261 lbs. 8d.; cash at Tavistock, 2001; bills receivable, £3181 lbs. 11d.	6,329	19	0
Total	£82,925	14	0

The balance-sheet of the liabilities and assets of the company to March 1, 1870, shows a credit balance of 87,505l. 19s. 11d.

Capt. James Richards' report on the mines was also read in full, by which it appears the reserve in the mines amount to 30,539 tons; and, in conclusion, he says—

I take the opportunity of observing that, although the discoveries since the last annual meeting have not been such as in former years we have had the good fortune to lay before you, we have still continued to use our utmost exertions to meet with success, and it is with some degree of pride that I venture to refer you to the operations on the new south lode, on which, besides the extension of levels and other explorations by winzes and raises, the new shaft at Wheal Emma has been holed from surface to the 100 in the short space of eight months from the time of its commencement. As will have been noticed by the foregoing report, this lode continues to hold out great promise at almost every point of operation, and we look forward with great confidence to still further important discoveries from the contemplated operations in this direction.

From the driving of Alford's crosscut south at the 100 fm. level, west of the inclined shaft, which has already intersected the new south lode, and which is now being continued in search of two other lodes known to pass ahead between the present end and Wheal Thomas, we also hope for fresh discoveries, and as Thomas's shaft is now coming down to meet the run of ore ground dipping east from Verran's winze on the main lode, our prospects in this part of the mines are of a very encouraging description.

At Wheal Josiah, also in the bottom of the 130 fm. level in and about Painter's winze, we have a very fine course of ore holding good deeper than at any other point yet reached on the south lode, and we have the certainty of opening up some valuable ground at this point.

At West Maria and Fortescue the fine course of ore in the 60 fm. level east is now within 40 fms. of the western boundary of these mines, and as this lode is only about 80 fms. north of the great deposit at Wheal Maria we are led to hope that with the same channel of ground, and the same great cross-course and other intersections, it will also prove productive in this direction. Operations will, therefore, be commenced for proof of this lode in due course; and altogether it is with pleasure and belief that we hope and believe that the lead to important discoveries in the immense extent of promising ground still remaining unexplored in various directions throughout the range of these great and valuable mines.

Resolutions receiving and adopting the report and electing directors and auditors were passed, and the best thanks of the meeting were given to the Chairman and directors for their attention to the affairs of the company during last year.

WEST PANT-Y-GO MINING COMPANY.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, 20, St. Helen's-place, on Tuesday,

Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., in the chair.
Mr. F. R. WILSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the present meeting was purely formal in its character, being convened pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, which rendered it obligatory on the part of joint-stock enterprises to convene the shareholders within four months of registration. A report had, however, been received from the manager, which he would ask the secretary to read.

The report was as follows:—
May 25.—I beg to submit to you my report of work accomplished in the past week, also our present prospects.—The shaftmen have fixed the bottom lift in its proper place, and properly secured the same to the 102, divided and bed planked the drawing from the engine-shaft from the 75 to the 102, and are at present engaged in opening and securing a portion of the 66, west of the engine-shaft, which has been brought down by the water, and completely shut up all communication even for air or water, but this we shall accomplish in a few days. The ground in the 75 fm. level cross-cut, driving north towards Pant-y-go lode, continues much of the same as last reported on. I was over at the Deep Level Mine (Halkyn) on Monday last, and am glad to inform you that I received information from the agents that they had made a most important discovery at their mine, in driving a cross-cut south from the Old Pant-y-go lode, and

about 20 yards to the south they met with a fine lode, about 3 or 4 ft. wide, producing the lump of lead ore, a portion of which they saw the surface: this lode as far as opened up runs parallel with the Pant-y-go lode, which from the dialing runs direct into our mine 20 yards south of the Pant-y-go lode, and which is of great importance to us. The runs and bearings of the different lodes, &c., together with a transverse section, showing the angle or underlie of the lodes, I will send you early next week. The ground in the 105 yards cross-cut, driving south to intersect the Fron lode, &c., is I consider looking a little more favourable, having met with some nice deposit of quartz-spar in the cross joint, also carbonates of lime, intermixed with blende, and some fine spots of lead ore very promising looking ground. The tributaries are working on very well, and from what I see of the pitches ought to earn fair wages. Our engine and pit-work work remarkably well, and the water very easy, only about two strokes per minute.—STEPHEN HARPER.

The SECRETARY mentioned that the Pant-y-go lode, towards which they were driving, had yielded many thousands pounds worth of ore. That lode would be cut some distance before the other lode was reached. It would be reached probably about 20 yards nearer than the lode for which they were driving would be cut. The first lode was the Fron lode, in the 52.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that there were at work about 14 tributaries and six shaftmen, and that 3000 worth of lead and blende from pitches alone would shortly be sold. The mine was started to cut the side lodes, and if sufficient returns could be realised from other sources to pay one-half the monthly expenditure until those lodes were reached it would be at least something more than they should be at the present company. He further mentioned that they had at their bankers 50000.

Mr. DAUKES had visited the mine, and he could not help expressing great surprise that the old company had not worked upon these side lodes, which in the adjoining mines had been so productive. The old company merely worked the lode between these two side lodes. Although they would have some little time to wait, the indications of success were most encouraging. The whole plant was admirably adapted for a large mine.

The retiring directors were re-elected. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

GAE GYNON LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, Mr. GEORGE D'OLIER GOWAN in the chair.

A report from the manager (which will be found in another column) having been read by the SECRETARY, and the directors and auditors for the ensuing year elected, considerable discussion arose upon the report, which was considered to be satisfactory.

The mine is being worked in a thoroughly practical manner, and the shareholders are unanimous in their determination to carry on all the operations vigorously and miner-like.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have ordered the shares of the company to be quoted in the Official List.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Westminster Chambers, on Tuesday,

Capt. BEDFORD PIM, R.N. (the Chairman), in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN then read the following report:—

The directors beg to lay before the shareholders their fourth annual report, together with a balance-sheet made up to April 30. The directors have little to report to the shareholders on the present occasion, the past year having been one of almost complete stagnation in all matters of industrial enterprise. The directors have kept their attention fixed upon the return of the capital at present locked up in the Tucuyo and Bayano estates. With regard to the former, they are in communication with some capitalists, whose attention has been directed to the property chiefly in view of the valuable seams of coal which it contains, and which will become of considerable importance in connection with the numerous gas companies now established in South America. There is nothing definite to report as yet with regard to the Bayano estate, but, according to a telegram in the Times of May 13 last, it would appear that the American surveying party, now exploring the Isthmus with a view to deciding on the best route for the projected interoceanic canal, have found the so-called Darien route impracticable, and were transferring their staff to the gulf of San Blas. This will be of the Atlantic terminus of the Bayano-Chepo route, which would pass through the Isthmus of Panama, and the directors are very anxious to secure the necessary concession from the Government of Panama had arrived, duly certified by the English Consul, by which they could open up a road from the estate Bayano-Chepo to the Atlantic. They could all understand what that meant, and he hoped that the Bayano Company (Limited) would now go to work with energy, and make something of the really valuable property in their hands. In conclusion, he (the Chairman) said that he should have much pleasure in answering any questions the meeting might like to ask him.

Several questions were then put in relation to the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and the prospects of the Bayano-Chepo route, all of which were answered to the satisfaction of the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion—"That the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted," which was carried unanimously.

Mr. CHARLES GREEN proposed the second resolution—"That Mr. Alfred A. Pollock be re-elected director of the association," which was seconded by Mr. PARKINSON OATES, and carried unanimously.

Mr. CHAS. M. J. POLLOCK proposed the third resolution—"That Dr. Berthold Seemann be re-elected a director of the association," seconded by Mr. CHARLES DINGWALL, and carried unanimously.

Capt. PIM could not resist the pleasure of himself proposing the fourth resolution, though there were many gentlemen present who would, no doubt, gladly do it—"To re-elect Mr. Edward Harding auditor for the ensuing year, that gentleman in a very able manner having fulfilled his duties." This, having been duly seconded, was carried unanimously.

Mr. CHARLES GREEN moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried with acclamation.—The proceedings then terminated.

GOLD MINING COMPANY OF YUBA.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 8, Finch-lane, on Tuesday,

Mr. H. E. ORMEROD in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read.

The CHAIRMAN said this meeting had been convened for the special purpose of enabling the directors to ascertain the views of the proprietors as to the best course to be pursued with regard to the future of this company. It appeared that some disappointment existed because the directors had been unable to report the completion of the purchase of the mine and machinery in Yuba. The prospectus contained a statement which it was very important should not be lost sight of, and which was embodied by the directors in keeping a view of any contingency that might prevent the completion of the contract for the purchase of the Minerva Mine. The Memorandum of Association also contained special powers for acquiring and working properties in Idaho generally. But, as some shareholders had subscribed for their shares on the understanding that the Minerva Mine was to be acquired, it was very natural that the directors should not apply the capital for the purchase of other properties. Now, one reason the Minerva Mine had not been purchased was because sufficient capital had not been subscribed, but the great reason was that the communications received from the vendor were not of that character to entitle them to respect—that is to say, sufficient data were not received to render them binding as a contract. Probably the explanation was that the Minerva Mine had turned out better than expected; but, at the same time, as the directors had not sufficient capital to complete it they were compelled to give up the idea of purchase. The directors had been prepared to recommend the return of the capital, but within the last week, fortunately, a proposition had been made by a gentleman who had just come from Idaho, who held an interest in a certain mine in the same district as Minerva, which seemed to him (the Chairman) to possess still greater advantages than the Minerva. The development of the property was so far advanced that quartz could be at once taken out and passed through the mill; the latter, which was a short distance from the mine, could be made available for 60000. The vendor said that 12 or 15 tons of the quartz had been passed through the mill, and it yielded \$72 per ton, although he estimated the average at about \$100 per ton. One important feature was that the purchase money was within the means of the present company, if they could only persuade themselves to subscribe for a few more shares. The "claim" included 1600 feet, for which the owners asked \$75,000, the details as to payment being subject to future arrangement, but certainly the vendors would take the bulk in shares. At present, the proposition was—10,0000, in shares, and 30000, in cash, and 20000, out of profits hereafter. An immediate expenditure of 30000, would be required for the mine, and afterwards out of profits the sum of 20000. The mill, offices, houses, &c., had been offered for 20000, bringing up the cash amount to 50000. So that, the total, including eleven months' working expenses, would amount to 67000, whereas the present subscribed capital was 39125. But, in addition to this, there were some promises that could be calculated upon if this arrangement were carried out. Some of the directors had agreed to take an additional number of shares, sufficient to bring up the subscribed capital to 64100. Dr. Bishop came forward with 10000,—(hear, hear.)—which left only 13800, to be provided. Dr. Bishop was prepared to leave for Idaho in July, and of course the purchase would not be completed till a report from Dr. Bishop had been received. If all the calculations were correct, he saw no reason why a dividend should not be paid in the early part of next year. His address was, if the report of Dr. Bishop should prove satisfactory, to complete the purchase of this property. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. BISHOP said that while in Idaho he visited the mine now offered to this company. He visited it in company with Mr. Pearson, but

he had never thought of mentioning it to the directors, because the only terms then spoken of were \$50,000, cash down, but now they hoped to acquire it for 15,0000, 10,0000, in shares, and 50000, in cash. He then proceeded to describe the different points of operation, stating that he was perfectly satisfied it was a really good lode. He should, however, be the last to recommend its purchase before a close mill-test had been made. He was quite willing to subscribe the amount named by the Chairman, for he believed, as far as he could judge, no lode would prove to be a really good paying property. He then read Mr. Pearson's report, which was of a very favourable character, and added that the Atlanta was now worth \$1000 per foot, and two years since its prospects were not one jot better than the mine now offered to this company. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. FOWLER said he had written to the board rather complacently, but the statement now submitted entirely altered the aspect of affairs. He quite agreed it would be a great pity to break up the company, and he thought the shareholders would be but acting justly to themselves to exercise a little more patience. He wished to withdraw any appearance of hostility to the board, and was quite content to wait till a report was received from Dr. Bishop upon the mine now submitted to the company. (Hear, hear.)

Another DIRECTOR proposed to subscribe 10000.

After further discussion it was unanimously resolved "That, having heard the explanation of the directors respecting the negotiations for the purchase of the Minerva Mine, the shareholders are of opinion that the purchase should not be further proceeded with at present, and that the report given by Dr. Bishop of another mine appears so satisfactory that, if confirmed by further investigation, it is desirable to purchase that mine, and to obtain the subscriptions for the increased capital necessary for the purpose."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

THE ALMADA AND TIRITO SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Finsbury-circus, on Thursday,—Mr. WALTER SHARP in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read.

The CHAIRMAN said the present meeting was held in conformity with the Companies Act, which provided that the shareholders should be called together within four months of registration. As the mines were so far distant, the directors were not in possession upon the present occasion of sufficient information to enable them to submit a formal report, but such information as had been received was of a very satisfactory character. The whole of the capital had been subscribed, and after the payment of the purchase money for the mines there would be a working capital of 20,0000, a sum amply sufficient to open both mines, and to provide efficient reduction works when the ore had increased in quantity. The principal point for congratulation was the fact that they had been able to secure the services of Mr. Climes, who arrived at the mines on March 25. On March 28 Mr. Climes wrote to the directors, to the effect that the mines had been imperfectly developed, but that without any improvement in the quality or the quantity of the ore the mill would be able to be kept fully at work. On April 18, three weeks afterwards, Mr. Climes telegraphed to the effect that the stamps were running full time, and that they were preparing for five additional heads. Probably those additional stamp-heads were at the mines by this time. That exactly bore out what was stated in the original prospectus. At present they had one mill of 10 stamps at work, which was equal to a profit of 17,5000, per annum, or upwards of 13 per cent, upon the entire capital of the company, and it was intended to erect five more at once, which would increase the profit in proportion. Assuming the ore continued of the same yield as at present, and the expenses were kept within that stated in the prospectus, the profits by the 15 stamps at work should amount to 26,0000, per annum—that is, calculating the expenses at \$15 per ton, the profit would be 71 per cent. With those few remarks, he would conclude by stating that the only real business of the meeting was the election of the retiring directors and auditors, who, being eligible, offered themselves for re-election. He moved that the retiring directors—Messrs. Arthur Piggett Fletcher, Herbert Heath, and William Martinson be re-elected.

Mr. VILLESBOISNET seconded the proposition, and suggested the modification of some immaterial points in the Articles of Association.

Capt. POWELL, C.B., wished to know if the directors regarded it as a matter of congratulation that 60 tons of ore per week were being obtained, when the statement in the prospectus was to the effect that there was enough ore in sight for the constant employment of an increased number of stamps? What he wished to know was, if the present returns were to be accepted as an evidence that there was not that quantity of ore in sight that was represented?

Mr. HEATH explained that when Mr. Climes arrived at the mines he found that they had been worked to a certain extent for present profit, and that some "dead" or unproductive work would have to be done. Mr. Climes said in his first telegram that a little time would set all right, and Mr. Breach, the second engineer, reported that there was ore enough to keep three mills of 10 stamps constantly at work. After that, Mr. Climes wrote only three more telegrams to the effect that the mines were producing 60 tons of clean ore per week, which was the quantity stated in the prospectus—10 tons per diem. He stated that the ore was at that time yielding \$50 per ton, but since then the strata had been extended towards Almada, and a superior yield of ore was met with, yielding \$60 per ton. Although the "pitaneques" were not taken into account in the prospectus, it was calculated that they would be able to reduce 20 or 30 tons per annum, yielding something like 1400 ozs. of silver per ton, and a large percentage of copper. Therefore, irrespective of the ordinary workings, the ore would have a comfortable profit from the "pitaneques." As the Almada was approached these ores became more general, while the character of the ordinary ores had increased some \$12 or \$15 per ton beyond the estimated yield.

Mr. MCGREGOR asked if Mr. Climes had taken any steps with regard to the adoption of the important system of reducing by chlorine?—Mr. HEATH was not aware that any steps had been taken in that direction. At present they were working simply by means of the old and well-known stamp-heads. As had already been mentioned, the present stamping-power would work 15 heads, and when they were able to increase their returns they would have to erect additional stamping-power. The moment other levels were opened there would be no difficulty whatever in getting another steam-engine down to the mines.

Mr. PRICE, who had resided in that part of Mexico, stated that there could be no question that it was to the advantage of both the Almada and Tiritio Mines to be consolidated as one company, for without Almada there would have been a comparatively limited extent of mining ground, and without Tiritio the company would not have possessed works to reduce the ores. The original owners left in the northernmost shaft at Almada some very rich black oxides, simply because he did not know how to "beneficiate." It had been the experience of mining in Mexico that the deeper the mountain was penetrated the more permanent in yield were the mineral veins. He knew the Almada family, and of the vast amount of wealth they had received from the Almada Mines. All that was required to develop the mines in a sound miner-like way was the capital of a large joint-stock company. The situation of the mines possessed one very great advantage, that was a peculiar exemption from political disturbances. They were about 2000 miles from the capital, and although Sonora was known to be, geologically, the richest district in Mexico, the population were very poor, because the mineral wealth of the district had not been developed. Therefore, he thought this mining enterprise was in a most favourable position in every respect. (Hear, hear.)

The retiring directors were re-elected, and Messrs. Waddell and Co. were appointed auditors.

A unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

PACIFIC MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Monday, for affording the directors an opportunity of informing the shareholders as to the position and prospect of the company.

Mr. HUGGINS in the chair.

Mr. W. J. LAYINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that when the directors last met the shareholders they referred to certain reports received from the mines; they also had the presence of their banker, the Hon. Mr. Findlay, who gave some information with respect to the value of the property. Mr. Findlay drew attention to the fact that he was "the father" of the Union Hill Mine, and expressed a confident opinion that it would prove a most valuable property. When Mr. Findlay returned to California he found his opinion fully borne out; but at the last meeting he (the Chairman) also told them that possibly nothing would be paid for six months, while they were passing through the then present level, but that in the next level they would be able to make returns which would yield profits. He then read extracts from the reports subsequently received (which had already appeared from time to time in the Mining Journal), and stated that although they were not in a position to offer the shareholders a dividend, yet the whole of the expenditure had been met by returns, so that the company had not, so to speak, retrograded. (Hear, hear.) The directors had desired their managers to forward from time to time, in addition to the weekly reports, any material alterations that might take place at the mines; and accordingly a few days since a telegram was received from Captain Scadden, the manager of the Union Hill Gold Mine, to the following effect—"West better—\$10,000 in two weeks."

That was satisfactory, because their expenses as nearly as possible averaged \$10,000 per month; so that, assuming the profit for the next two weeks to be equal in amount, there would be a profit for May of \$10,000, or about 30000. Therefore, he thought they had a right to assume—reasonably and fairly—that the future would be satisfactory to all associated with the enterprise. (Hear, hear.) He need hardly say that the desire of the directors was to give every information they possessed, and that shareholders could read at the office all the letters and telegrams received; but as there were certain unfounded rumours in circulation, the board had deemed it their duty to convene this meeting, for the purpose of enabling the shareholders to acquaint themselves as to the real position of the undertaking. He next proceeded to read extracts from the different reports received upon the Lander Hill Silver Mine (which have also appeared in the Mining Journal from time to time). A few days since a telegram was received from Capt. Brown, the manager, to the effect that "the 400-foot end lode was worth 1000 per fathom," and then afterwards another message was received, stating that a further improvement had taken place—"lode worth 2000 per fathom." So that, on the whole, there were good reasons to look forward with confidence to the future. (Hear, hear.) Every possible economy was being exercised in all departments; and one of their directors, Mr. Alington, had recently gone to California. Mr. Alington had certain other property there, but at the same time was very desirous to see how the property of this company was managed. A telegram had just been received from Mr. Alington, as follows—"Mine management good; report sent." As to the return of 31 per share of the capital, the directors believed they would be in a position to return that to the shareholders in July; the money was now lying at the bank. In fact, they had at the bank "at call" \$5,0000, as the expenses had been very trifling, scarcely worth speaking of—2000, or 3000, would cover the whole of it. (Hear, hear.) The directors hoped and trusted before long to afford the shareholders some substantial evidence of the value of the property. The object of

FURTHER DISCOVERY OF COAL IN INDIA.—A Nagpur paper mentions "yet another coal discovery, which bids fair to completely eclipse the two previous finds." Mr. Blanford, of the Government Geological Survey, who had been deputed to report whether the surface indications of coal in the Belaspore district, which had been noticed some years ago, gave hope of the existence of the mineral there to any considerable extent, writes that he has discovered a thick bed of coal, of the same thickness as the one in the Masoodoo river, in that district, 100 ft. thick, 50 ft. of which he pronounced to consist of coal superior in quality to any he had discovered in the Chuar district.

OR. **THE NEW VICTORIA MINE** has for sale 70 or 80 tons of good copper ore. **HAD THE STANDARD** been better, this mine would have been working at a profit. **THE NEW VICTORIA MINE (Ashburton)** is nearly forked to the bottom, where good results are expected. No mine has better indications; there are very strong massive lodes, and one that can scarcely fail to yield large results. **THE NEW VICTORIA MINE** has been working for some time, and has sold 40 tons of ore sold. For want of sufficient steam-power the mine was stopped; but a larger engine is now erected, and the spirited shareholders are likely to have the mine working again. **THE NEW VICTORIA MINE** is one of the best mining authorities in Cornwall and Devon. Capt. James,

P.S.—FRIDAY: NEW LOVELL flatter, at $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3.

The local advantages of the mine are very great, inasmuch as there is sufficient water-power for any machinery for sinking and dressing purposes, both in summer and winter, and a good road through the sett for the carriage of the ore and materials from the mine.

For plans, reports, &c., apply at the company's office.

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FOREIGN MINES.

RHINE MINES.—Capt. Garland, May 31: Henty's Engine-Shaft: Good progress in sinking has been made during the month; a little over 5 fms. have been sunk, and the shaft is now 5 fathoms deep. The rock is becoming more compact, but the ground continues highly favourable for sinking. The men engaged in stopping the bottom of Marienfreude adit will reach the point men engaged to cross-cut from in the course of a week or ten days. The adit adit is being driven in fair ground, at 32s. per fathom. We have commenced to clear up the old shaft in Marienfreude, referred to in my report of May 6. It is said to be 9 or 10 fathoms deep, with a promising lode in the bottom. I am happy to tell you that we have completed the excavations for the engine-house foundations, and that the masons are in full work, and making fair progress.

LINARES.—May 25: West of Engine-Shaft: In the 85, west of Wario's engine-shaft, the lode is large and strong, yielding some fine lumps of lead, worth 3/4 ton per fathom. The lode in the 75, west of Crosby's shaft, has improved a little within the last few days, and is now yielding 1/2 ton per fth. In the 65, west of San Francisco shaft, the ground is hard for driving, and the lode small and unproductive. In the 55, east of San Francisco shaft, the lode is disarranged and poor. In the 45, east of ditto, the men are driving north, and we expect to intersect the main part of the lode shortly. The lode in the 31, east of ditto, is small, containing a little lead, but not of much value. In the 21, east of ditto, under the 55, good progress is being made in sinking. No. 171 winze, under the required depth for the 65 by the end of this month; the lode here yields 2 tons per fathom. In No. 172 winze, below the 31, the lode is very regular, and produces 1 ton per fathom. Los Quintones Mine: The lode in the 25, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is yielding a little lead, but not of much value. The 55 fm. level end, west of ditto, is hard and poor. The lode in the 45, west of ditto, has fallen off very much in value, now yielding 2 tons per fathom. In the lode in the 35, east of ditto, the lode is large and strong, but very poor. In the 25, east of ditto, the lode is of a better appearance, and produces 1/2 ton per fathom. In the 15, east of San Carlos engine-shaft, the lode is regular and compact, yielding 3/4 ton per fathom. There is no improvement in the 32, west of the above shaft. In the 32 cross-cut, west of Cox's shaft, the ground is hard for driving.

ALAMILLOS.—May 25: In the 5th level, east of San Rafael shaft, the lode has improved greatly during the past week, and is now yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 5th level, west of ditto, the lode is small, and spotted with lead. The lode in the 4th level, east of La Magdalena shaft, is rough, and the ground easier for driving. In the 5th level, east of ditto, the lode is unproductive. In the 6th level, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is large, and the ground is hard for driving. In the 6th level, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, the ground is easy for driving, and the lode very regular, yielding 1 ton per fathom. The 5th level, west of San Andriano shaft, is opening very fair tribute ground; the lode yields 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The lode in the 4th level, west of ditto, is large, but of no value. In the 2d level, west of Cox's shaft, the lode is poor at present. The lode in the 2d level, east of San Victor shaft, is improving, now worth 3/4 ton per fathom. In the 2d level, west of San Victor shaft, the lode is of a better appearance, and produces 1/2 ton per fathom. In the 3d level, east of ditto, the lode is very regular, yielding 1/2 ton per fathom. In the 3d level cross-cut, south of ditto, the main lode is intersected, and the men put to drive east and west on it; it is a good looking lode, yielding 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 2d level, east of San Carlos shaft, has fallen off in value within the last few days; it yields 1 1/2 ton per fathom. In the 3d level, east of Crosby's engine-shaft, there is no change to speak of. In the 3d level, west of Crosby's cross-cut, the lode is regular and compact, producing 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 2d level, east of Swaffield's shaft, yields 1/2 ton per fathom; and in the 2d level, west of ditto, the lode has a very kindly appearance, producing 1 ton per fathom.

LUBITANIAN.—May 24: At Taylor's engine-shaft the lode is 9 ft. wide, and worth about 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom. At winze No. 80, below the 120, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 3/4 ton of ore per fathom. In rising above the 28, east of cross-cut, west of Perez shaft, on the branch, the lode yields 1/2 ton per fathom. In rising above the 180 the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 3/4 ton per fathom. At the 190, west of Taylor's, on Basco's lode, the lode is worth 1/2 ton per fathom. At the 120, east of ditto, the lode is worth 1/2 ton per fathom. At the 90, east of ditto, the lode is worth 1/2 ton per fathom. At the 70, west of ditto, the lode yields stones of ore. At the 70 east the lode is 2 1/2 feet wide, composed of quartz mixed with country. At the 28, on the branch, the lode is small and unproductive. At the 28 east the lode yields 3/4 ton of ore per fathom. At the 18, east of cross-cut, the lode is 6 in. wide, but nothing to value. Above the 18 west, on Basco's lode, the lode yields 1/2 ton per fathom. Above the 80, east of Taylor's, the lode is worth 1/2 ton per fathom. Below the 80 the lode is worth 1/2 ton. Above the 100 the lode is worth 1 ton. Above the 110 the lode is worth 1 ton. Above the 120, west of the winze, the lode is worth 1 1/2 ton. Above the 130, east the lode is worth 1 ton. Carvalhal: At the 50, east of incline, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and a little muddle. The lode at the 60, west of incline, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and country. At the 40 east the lode is worth 1/2 ton. At the 30 east the lode yields stones of ore. At the 20 east the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and muddle. Above the 10, east of incline, the lode is worth 3/4 ton per fathom. Above the 20 east the lode is worth 3/4 ton per fathom. Above the 30 the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. Above the 40 the lode is worth 1 1/2 ton of lead per fathom.

FORTUNA.—May 24: Candoca Incosa: In the 120 cross-cut, north of O'Shea's engine-shaft, no change has taken place since last report. The 110, west of ditto, is also without change. The lode in the 110, east of ditto, is very small, and the ground hard for driving. In the 100, west of Henty's shaft, we have not yet got through the hard bar of ground; the lode is small, with a little lead, but not enough to value. In the 90, west of Judd's shaft, the lode is much the same as when last reported on. In the 80, west of Judd's shaft, the lode is small, producing 1/2 ton per fathom, and the ground is favourable for driving. Fair progress is being made in the 80, south of Henty's shaft. The lode in the 60, east of San Pedro shaft, looks kindly, and yields 1/2 ton of ore per fathom. In the 90, east of Addie's shaft, the lode is letting out more water than it was; this we consider a good indication; it is now worth 1/2 ton per fathom. The 80, west of Lowndes' shaft, is opening fairly productive tribute ground; the lode yields 1 ton per fathom. In the 80, east of Lowndes' shaft, the ground is very much broken up, and letting out plenty of water. In the 70, east of Carro's shaft, the lode is regular and compact, and of a very promising character, yielding 1 ton per fathom. Above the 100, west of Henty's shaft, under the 55, and San Pedro shaft, under the 55, are being sunk with good dispatch. In San Jorge winze under the 70, the lode yields 1 ton per fathom; this winze is situated east of the 80 end, and a little west of Carro's shaft. Los Salidos Mine: In the 110, west of Morris's engine-shaft, the lode is still small, and the ground hard. The lode in the 100, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, is yielding 1 1/2 ton per fathom; we expect to hold this end to Pardo's winze shortly. The 90, east of ditto, is again opening a valuable run of ore ground; the lode is producing 1 1/2 ton per fathom. In the 75, west of San Carlos shaft, the lode is small, but contains more than for some time. Above the 120, west of Henty's shaft, the lode is small, and the ground is without change. The lode in the 100, east of Cox's shaft, is regular and compact, yielding 3 tons per fathom. The lode in the 80, east of San Pablo shaft, is very wide and strong, composed of granite, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 4 tons per fathom. In the 75, east of San Miguel shaft, the lode is very small and valueless. In the 25, east of Palgrave's shaft, the lode produces 3/4 ton per fathom. We have commenced driving this end by night, whilst the masons are engaged in securing the shaft with masonry by day.

CAPULA.—April 26: The lode in the Esperanza level is unproductive at present, and is running 140 tons of ore; the ground is very hard, last price \$60 per vara. The lode in San Enrique level and winze is very changeable, sometimes it is very promising indeed, producing good blue ore with the gossan, and sometimes it is nearly without ore; the lode at the last cross-cut was 7 varas wide; we carry about 2 varas, and are driving on the most favourable part. We are up in San Jorge rise to within 8 varas of the old workings; to the west of the rise we are still extracting some very fair quality ore, but to the east it has fallen off very considerably, both in quality and quantity, and the ground is very hard. To the east of La Bomba shaft, and from 6 to 14 varas above the Esperanza level, we are raising good class ore; we cannot yet get a very large quantity, on account of the hardness of the ground; putting up another rise further east in the level would leave more stopes and increase the extraction. The ore part of the lode, in the level west from La Bomba above Angelita level, is only 2 inches wide, but of good quality; the ground is very hard, and the men will not drive it for less than \$40 per vara. It appears that the ore in San Jorge rise is a continuation of the bunch from the old workings of La Ciguena, and that to the east of La Bomba from San Antonio and Santa Francisca, and that the two bunches unite below the Esperanza level. We could still get out about 100 cargas weekly, but it will not all pay for reducing at the present rate of magnesia, which will take 5 mcs. per monoton, and generally with bad results, so that metal under 10 mcs. will not pay for extracting, unless the company had a hacienda of their own. As soon as the water is gone from the winzes below the Esperanza level we might get out better quality ore to mix with the low ley, and extract more than 100 cargas weekly that would pay for reducing. The ground is generally very hard throughout the mine; in the engine-shaft the men are raising good class ore; we cannot yet get a very large price. In San Pablo cross-cut they have \$100 per vara, and the driving on an average has not been more than one-third of a vara weekly, by six men and three boys. We had just got to the lode in the cross-cut when the engine stopped on account of the pronouncement; ere this we should have intersected the lode, and no doubt the water would have been gone from the winzes. Since the engine has been idle, the barristeros have been working in the stopes two weeks only raising metal to keep the carriers going; we have also trammed out a great quantity of good dressing work, from which we got 50 cargas of dressed ore in a fortnight. The working engine returned yesterday, and is making some repairs about the boilers, &c.; one of the engines has promised to return next week. We have also got another timberman in the place of the one that left, and a native toolsmith. I should be most happy to increase the extraction; no one can be more so, having a pretty large interest in the mine; but even if we had means of doing it at present, it would avail us but little without reduction power. We have had more difficulties to contend with than any person not being present could imagine. In sinking the engine-shaft 16 varas more we shall reach the main lode, then by sinking in the lode we shall soon get at the junction. Torta No. 6 and 7 are washed, and the silver, 278 mcs. 3 ozs. was sent to Mexico last week; the net proceeds amounted to \$2491 17c. The results are as usual bad, especially from No. 6, which only gave 8 1/2 marcos per monoton, with a loss of quicksilver 3 lbs. per marc. No. 7 gave nearly 12 mcs. per monoton, with loss of 14 ozs. of quicksilver per marc—complain, and you are told to send your metal elsewhere. Torta No. 8, of 16 montones is incorporated; assay, 16 1/2 marcos per monoton.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—No medicine can surpass these pills in their purifying and corrective power over every organ of the body. Stomach, liver, lungs, heart, kidneys, soon display subjection to their influence, by which all diseases of these organs are arrested, all obstructions removed, and every function is healthily performed. The digestion by their influence is so improved that scarcely any food disagrees, acidity and flatulency are alike checked, nausea and biliousness disappear, firmness is given to every muscle, and tone to every nerve, the mind becomes exhilarated, and the thoughts become cheerful. These wonderful pills correct dyspeptic habits, whether resulting from residence in hot climates, or over-indulgence; they secure by night sound refreshing sleep, which fits the body for renewed exertions.

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SATURDAY.—The market continues active for West Maria, Van Consois, Tankerville, Grenville, East Grenville, and East Lovell. West Maria, 3 to 3 1/4; Van Consois, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Tankerville, 18 to 19; Grenville, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; East Grenville, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; East Lovell, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; New Lovell, 2 1/2 to 3; Van, 7 1/2 to 8; West Pant-y-go, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Rosewall Hill, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; Australian United, 3 to 3 1/4; Pacific, 9 to 9 1/4; Don Pedro, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Frontino, 16s. to 18s.

MONDAY.—There is a moderate amount of business doing to-day in the market. Van Consois, West Maria, Pacific, West Chiverton, Tincroft, Rosewall Hill, Australian United, and New Lovell chiefly dealt in. Van Consois, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; West Maria, 2 1/2 to 3 1/4; Pacific, 9 to 9 1/4; West Chiverton, 27 to 28; Tincroft, 34 to 35; Rosewall Hill, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; Australian United, 3 to 3 1/4; New Lovell, 3 to 3 1/4; East Lovell, opened 32 to 33, and closed 33 to 34; Frontino, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Tankerville, 18 1/2 to 19; Providence, 33 to 40; Prince of Wales, 14s. to 16s.; Bwch, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Chiverton Moor, 4 1/2 to 5 1/4; Great Laxey, 18 1/2 to 19; Great Vor, 10 1/2 to 11.

TUESDAY.—The chief enquiry to-day is for Prince of Wales, East Lovell, Rosewall Hill, Frontino, and East Grenville. Van, Pacific, West Maria, and Tankerville are not quite so firm. Prince of Wales, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; East Lovell, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2; Rosewall Hill, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; Frontino, 18s. to 20s.; East Grenville, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Chiverton Moor, 5 to 5 1/4; West Chiverton, 55 to 57, ex

div.; Grenville, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Pacific, 8 1/2 to 9; Van, 7 1/2 to 8; West Maria, 2 1/2 to 3; Tankerville, 18 1/2 to 19 1/4; Australian United, 3 to 3 1/4; Don Pedro, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; New Lovell, 3 to 3 1/4.

WEDNESDAY.—There is very little doing to-day in the market. West Chiverton, East Lovell, Tankerville, Pacific, and New Lovell receded. Grenville and East Grenville remain firm, at quotations. West Chiverton, 53 to 55; East Lovell, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2; Tankerville, 18 to 18 1/2; Pacific, 8 1/2 to 9; New Lovell, 2 1/2 to 3; West Maria, 2 1/2 to 3; Rosewall Hill, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Prince of Wales, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Seton, 23 to 25; Grenville, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; East Grenville, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; East Caradon, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Chiverton Moor, 5 to 5 1/4; North Crofty, 3 to 3 1/4; Australian United, 3 to 3 1/4; Don Pedro, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Frontino, 18s. to 20s.

THURSDAY.—The demand for East Grenville and Grenville shares continues; West Pant-y-go, East Lovell, and Rosewall Hill shares also enquired for; Pacific and New Lovell shares weaker. East Grenville, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Grenville, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; West Pant-y-go, 19s. to 21s.; East Lovell, 33 to 34; Rosewall Hill, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Cook's Kitchen, 17 to 18; Marke Valley, 6 1/2 to 7; Van, 7 1/2 to 8; Van Consois, 4 to 4 1/4; Tankerville, 18 1/2 to 19 1/4; Kitty (St. Agnes), 6 1/2 to 7 1/4; West Maria, opened 2 1/2 to 3 1/2, and closed 2 1/2 to 3; Pacific, 8 1/2 to 9; New Lovell, 2 1/2 to 3; Australian United, 3 to 3 1/4; Frontino, 18s. to 20s.; Don Pedro, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4.

FRIDAY.—Market generally more active. Grenville, East Grenville, and East Lovell have further advanced, and Tankerville, Van, Van Consois, and Hingston Down shares largely dealt in at quotations. Grenville, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; East Grenville, 2 1/2 to 3; East Lovell, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2; Tankerville, 18 1/2 to 19; Van, 7 1/2 to 8; Van Consois, 4 to 4 1/4; Hingston Down, 10s. to 15s.; South Condurrow, 3 to 3 1/4; Chiverton, 3 to 3 1/4; Crebor, 10s. to 15s.; Providence Mines, 33 1/2 to 39 1/2; Drake Walls, 25s. to 30s.; Australian United, 3 to 3 1/4; Pacific, 8 1/2 to 9; Frontino, 18s. to 20s.

The Piel Hematite Iron Company
(LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Limited Liability Act.
CAPITAL £100,000, IN 4000 SHARES OF £25 EACH
(With power to increase to £150,000 if necessary.)

A deposit of £5 per share to be paid on allotment. Subsequent calls at intervals of not less than two months, to the extent of seven-tenths of the entire capital—the remaining portion to form a reserve.

DIRECTORS.

The Chevalier HARRY CLENCH, K.G.S., K.S.I., K.G.C., &c., &c., Norwich.
Lieut.-Col. H. RIGG, Cross Bigg Hall, Penrith.
FRANCIS PARKER, Esq., Acorn Bank, Penrith.
JOHN BEATSON, Esq., Iron Merchant, Sheffield.
E. TALBOT, Esq.—MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKERS—THE LANCASTER BANKING COMPANY.

SOLICITORS—LAWRENCE HOLDEN, Esq., Lancaster.

Messrs. HANCOCK, SAUNDERS, AND HAWKSFORD, 36, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, London.

AUDITOR—H. C. BELOE, Esq., Liverpool.

SHAREBROKERS.

Messrs. H. BAZETT JONES AND SONS, Preston.

Messrs. WOLFENDEN AND GELL, Corporation-street, Manchester.

SECRETARY AND ACCOUNTANT—MARDON THOMAS, Esq.

Messrs. RIDSDALE AND WAILES, Albion-street, Leeds.

Messrs. JARVIS W. BARBER, Esq., 40, Queen-street, Sheffield.

SECRETARY AND ACCOUNTANT—MARDON THOMAS, Esq.

The object in establishing this company is for the purpose of erecting furnaces and smelting the richer ores of iron in combination with the hematite ores of the Furness district. The annual produce of the latter cannot be less than 900,000 tons per annum, a large portion of which is sent out of the district, instead of being consumed therein, which can now be done with advantage and profit.

A site for the works has been selected in the vicinity of Piel (adjacent to the iron ore pits, and near to the large establishment of the Barrow Hematite Steel Company), which offers every facility for the successful development of the enterprise. The close proximity of the shipping port and extensive docks of Barrow, together with the harbour of Piel, will enable pig-iron to be dispatched, and the Irish ore to be received, with advantage to the concern.

Provision will be made in the Articles of Association by which mining property in the district, and other suitable localities, may be worked by the company. Leases of hematite property, embracing some hundreds of acres, in the Furness and other districts, are now under consideration, with a view to their being transferred to this company on advantageous terms.

A considerable portion of the capital has already been subscribed, and arrangements have been made with a gentleman (who will act as managing director), possessing long and valuable experience, by which every security will be afforded that the capital will be carefully and judiciously expended, and the subsequent working operations be conducted with caution and economy.

The company will be duly incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, by which every shareholder is responsible only for the amount of his shares. It is proposed to place the capital at £100,000, in shares of £100 each; to call up (say) £70,000 (in periodical payments, as may be required), and allow the remainder to form a reserve capital.

The cost of erection of three modern-built furnaces, with all requisite appendages, purchase of land, &c., will be £50,000, thus leaving of the called-up capital £20,000 as a working fund.

The cost of making iron will be about £2 12s. 6d. per ton, and the selling price

is now £23 per ton at existing works; so that upon a weekly output of (say) 1200 tons on the average (that is, after allowing for the variations of the Iron Market), from three furnaces, good profits will accrue to the proprietors, equivalent to a return, on the average, of 15 per cent. per annum.

The Furness Railway Company, whose main line passes the intended site, have kindly intimated their wish to render all possible assistance to the projected company.

The market for hematite pig-iron is now on the advance, and as it is the only class of iron employed in the Bessemer system, it is fully evident that a constant demand must exist, and continue to increase, for there can be no doubt, now that the Bessemer royalty has terminated, a great impetus will be given to this special branch of manufacture; its future requirements, therefore, will be very considerable, and as the production of hematite pig-iron must necessarily be restricted, it will be seen that a good and permanent prospect of success awaits this important section of the iron trade.

Applications for shares will also be received by the solicitors of the company, LAWRENCE HOLDEN, Esq., Lancaster; and Messrs. HANCOCK, SAUNDERS, AND HAWKSFORD, 36, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, London, from whom prospectuses can be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the directors of the Piel Hematite Iron Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot me shares in the above company, and on receipt of notice of such allotment, I will pay to the bankers of the company £5 per share as deposit; and I undertake to pay any future calls as they may become due. I further request that you will place my name on the Register of Members for the shares so allotted.

I am, Gentlemen,

Name.....
Residence.....
Occupation.....

The South Redmoor Mining Company
(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867 (by which the liability of members is limited to the amount of their shares).

CAPITAL £10,000, IN 2000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

10s. payable on application, and 10s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN MORKILL, Esq. (Chairman), Killingbeck Lodge, Leeds.
W. S. SUTTON, Esq., Annan Lodge, Brighton.
C. T. HAWKINS, Esq., Somertown, Oxfordshire.

BANKERS—Messrs. TWEEDY, WILLIAMS, AND Co., Redruth, Cornwall.

SOLICITOR—J. G. CHILCOTT, Truro, Cornwall.

SECRETARY—MR. GEORGE STILL.

OFFICES,—70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The following measurements of the work done have just been received from the mines:—

SOUTHERN SIDE.
1.—Adit level Driven 69 fms. 3 ft.
2.—12 fathom level 36 " 4 "
3.—Cross-cut from shaft to lode 3 " 0 "
4.—Engine-shaft 19 " 2 "
5.—Winze from 12 to 30 fathoms levels 7 " 3 "
6.—20 north and south of shaft 3 " 4 "

NORTHERN SIDE.
1.—Adit level Driven 50 fms. 0 ft.
2.—Engine-shaft 35 " 0 "
3.—Cross-cut from adit level to cut No. 3 lode 8 " 3 "
4.—20 fm. level to meet southern 20 fm. level 30 " 0 "
5.—Bottom level 4 " 0 "
6.—Flat cut at 20 fm. level 9 ft. by 8 "

REPORT OF CAPT. JAMES EVANS

(Of the Rose and Chiverton United Silver-Lead Mines).

South Redmoor Mine, March 29, 1870.—SIR: This mine is situated south of Callington, and is worked on the same lodes as the Redmoor Mine made its great riches in silver-lead, and is intersected by cross-courses and elvan-courses of a similar character to those that made so rich in the Redmoor Mine, the strata being precisely the same, and having the same bearing. There is no reasonable doubt that if developed great riches will be found. The adit is driven north and south over 100 fms., in a strong gossan lode. There are also two shafts sunk. The engine-shaft took the lode at the adit level, and is sunk on its course to the 30 fm. level below adit; the lode from this level to the 30 fm. level is from 2 ft. to 5 ft. wide, rich for muddle, and spotted with lead, especially in the last 10 fms. sinking. The south shaft is sunk 27 fms. below adit, and intersected the lode at the 20 fm. level; this level is driven on the course of the lode, and the lode is a great length of profitable ground will be opened up. I advise that the engine-shaft be sunk for a 45 fm. level, and before this sinking is completed I firmly believe that the rich deposit of sulphur muddle will give place to a rich course of silver-lead, at every fathom that is sunk gives greater evidence of this, and also cross-cut at this level to the western lode, where there is great chance of success, and the same shaft will command the both lodes, as the underlie is the same; and that the 3 fm. level be driven north and south: the few fathoms driven here show plainly that there is a great quantity of muddle intermixed with lead that will come away at a profit, and if the shaft is sunk to the 45, the 30 extended north and south, the backs of the 20 and 30 stope, there is every reason to believe that the returns will nearly meet the labour costs. In looking at this mine throughout, having a very extensive set, containing every element for the production of silver-lead—and that in abundance—having considerable water power for pumping, &c., and an engine that will serve for pumping, draining, or crushing purposes, I cannot consider this a speculation, but an investment, and a comparatively small outlay will bring it into a profitable position.

JAMES EVANS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the South Redmoor Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £5 per share, I hereby request that you will allot me shares of £5 each in the South Redmoor Mining Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any number that you may allot to me, and to pay the further sum of 10s. each thereon, upon receipt of the certificates, and I authorise you to place my name upon the register of shareholders for the shares so allotted.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name in full.....
Residence.....
Profession or business.....

BRITISH MINES.

of ore in the market. **CEFS BRYSON.**—J. Paul, May 31: The lode in the 92 west is steadily improving, now being worth 1/4 ton of lead ore per fathom. In the two stops over this level, east of cage-shaft, the lode is from 4 to 6 ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 92 east is 4 to 6 feet wide, and yields 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom; ground hard for exploring the stops over this level, west of winze, the lode is large, and worth on an average 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. At the 26, going east, the lode is striking a more southern direction, and looks very promising. No chance to make

OGINAN.—May 30: In the 110 fm. level, east of wingo, the lode is 4 ft. wide, intersected throughout with lead ore, producing about 15 cwt. per fathom. The stopes over the 110 the level is 8 ft. wide, worth from 10 to 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the stopes over the 110, 10 fms. east of wingo, the lode will yield 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. We have not intersected the north part of

ports to drain the mine to the bottom of the 30 ft. level as quickly as possible. We believe our stamps will stamp quite as much tin as we named in the telegram on Thursday last.

NEW WHEEL GRYS.—P. Floyd, June 2: We are now clearing the cross-cut north of Milldrum's shaft, and expect to complete it by the end of next week, when we shall at once drive the end both east and west on the north lode,

We shall sample a quantity of tinstuff to-morrow fortnight, when I will write you the result.

NEW WHEAL TOWAN.—Richard Pryor, June 1: The lode in the adit end west, on the copper lode, is 2 feet wide, and producing good quality copper ore; the end is letting out water very free, as we are nearing the cross-course. The lode in the adit level west, on the tin lode, is 18 in. wide, yielding good stones of tin, and likely to further improve, as there is another part of the lode that will unite with this part in about 2 or 3 fathoms further driving.

NORTH CROFTY.—J. Vivian and Son, W. Thomas, June 2: The lode in the 208, driving west of Peterhill's shaft, is worth 15s. per fathom, with more lode lying to the south. The eastern stop in the back of this level is worth 30s. per fathom, and the western stop is worth 20s. per fathom. The stop in the bottom of the 196, west of Ball's winze, is worth for tin and copper ore 30s. per fathom. The winze sinking under the 196 west is worth 22s. per fathom. The 196 end west is worth 12s. per fathom. The winze sinking under the 150 west is worth 20s. per fathom. No other change.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Williams, May 31: We are urging on the work mentioned in our last report with all possible dispatch. We are despatching the lode at the different points, which will be taken down and fully reported on the early part of next week. In the rise in the back of the 60, on the south lode, there is a promising looking lode.

NORTH POOL.—J. Vivian and Son, F. Clymo, June 2: Ballarat: The lode in the 40 east is 1 ft. wide, and improving. In the 24 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, and also improving. The stop in the back will produce 2 tons of copper ore. In the winze sinking under the 30 the lode is 18 in. wide, and yields 2 tons per fm.

NORTH ROCKS.—J. Goldworthy, R. Andew, June 1: Doctor's engine-shaft is now down 7 1/2 fms. below the 249; here the lode is 4 ft. wide, and looking very promising for tin. Bryant's winze, sinking under the 249, west of Doctor's shaft, is now down 3 fms. 2 ft. 7 in., and is re-set to nine men, for two months, at 15s. per fathom, and 3s. per 100 sacks of tinstuff. The lode in this winze is about 3 ft. wide, worth 12s. per fathom. The patch of kilaes we referred to in our last report of the 240, west of Doctor's shaft, is gradually disappearing, and the lode opening out again; this is re-set to six men, for two months, at 7s. 10s. per fathom, and 3s. per 100 sacks of tinstuff; this end is worth 10s. per fm. One stop in the back of the 240, west of Bryant's winze, set to six men, for two months, at 3s. 5s. per 100 sacks of tinstuff; this is worth 8s. per fathom. Three stops in the back of the 205, west of Doctor's shaft—No. 1 stop to six men, for two months, at 3s.; No. 2 stop to four men, for two months, at 3s. 5s. per fm.; and No. 3 stop to four men, for two months, at 3s. 10s. per 100 sacks of tinstuff. These stops are worth on an average 7s. per fathom. At Wheel Croft we have six stops in the back of the 140, all set for two months—No. 1 stop to six men, at 3s. 10s.; No. 2 stop to eight men, at 3s. 10s.; No. 3 stop to eight men, at 3s. 10s.; No. 4 stop to six men, at 3s. 10s.; No. 5 stop to six men, at 3s. 10s.; and No. 6 stop to eight men, at 3s. 5s. per 100 sacks of tinstuff. These stops are worth on an average 7s. per fathom. One stop in the back of the 90 set to eight men, for two months, at 3s. 10s. per 100 sacks of tinstuff; worth 8s. per fm.

NORTH TREKERRY.—R. Pryor, T. Jenkin, June 2: The tinstuff bargains are without change to notice since our last report. We shall sell to-day 288 tons of our usual quality copper ore. On Tuesday next our meeting of adventurers will be held, when a full report of the mine will be given.

OLD GUNSLAKE.—Phillips, June 1: Parker's shaft: I have set to the men to make a trip-plat in the 30 fm. level, as we have rail-iron, wagon, &c., on the mine, which I expect will be completed in about a week from this time. The lode in driving for plat is much larger, and contains spar, prill, greens, &c., a very good-looking lode. I have put four men to resume the driving the cross-cut south, to intersect the south or tin lode—South Lode: The lode remains about 4 ft. wide, and from the capel or north part we have very good work for lead. The branch for the last few days has been small, but opening out again, and as I have before stated in my reports, varies in size and quality, sometimes producing very good work for tin, at others poor on the whole. I think it is work that will pay for coming away, and we must not forget we are not more than 5 fms. from surface, with every prospect of improvement in depth. The cross-cut will intersect it over 50 fms. from surface, and if productive there, we have a very great quantity of stuff, &c., to come away cheaply.

PENHALE UNITED.—R. Pryor, H. Bennetts, J. Pryor, June 1: Friday last being our pay and setting day, which passed off very satisfactorily, the following bargains were set:—Phillips's Engine-shaft: The 110 to drive north of this shaft, by six men, at 3s. 5s. per fathom; the lode at this point is of a very encouraging character, and is improving in size and value as it leaves the influence of the east and west branch, worth at present 4 cwt. of lead per fathom. This level to drive south of ditto, by four men, at 2s. 10s. per fm.; the lode here has a strong and promising appearance, and will yield about 3 cwt. of lead per fathom, and when out of the influence of the east and west branch we have every chance of lead per fathom. The lode in the 100, south of shaft, is worth 4 cwt. of lead per fathom, set to four men, at 3s. 5s. per fathom. The 90 to drive south of shaft, by two men, at 3s. 10s. per fathom; the lode in this winze is 2 feet wide, composed of muddle, spar, peach, and good stones of lead; a very promising lode—Hall's Shaft: The 110 to drive north of this shaft, by four men, at 3s. 5s. per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yielding saving work for lead. The 110 fathom level to drive south of ditto, by six men, at 3s. 10s. per fathom; the lode here is very promising, and yielding at present good dressing work, and from the capel or north part we have every chance of lead per fathom. The 100 fm. level to drive north of shaft, by four men, at 3s. 5s. per fathom; the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and worth 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. The 80 fm. level to drive north of shaft, by two men, at 3s. 10s. per fathom; the lode here is promising, and producing good stones of lead. The 55 fm. level, to clear and secure south of Leggo's shaft, by four men, at 1s. 6d. per fathom, and all the stuff coming from this level will pay for dressing. We also set 18 tribute pitches in the different parts of the mine, at tributes varying from 1s. to 10s. per ton. The machinery is in good condition, and working well.

PENHALE WHEAL VOR.—Wm. H. Martin, June 1: At our pay, on Friday last, we set to continue the sinking of the engine-shaft from the 120 to the 130 fm. level, at 19s. per fathom, by twelve men. The pump will be down to the 130 fm. level this week, and next we shall sink below the latter level for a fork; the engine-shaft, by four men, at 12s. per fathom, to drive west of cross-cut from each; the lode is of the same kind as last reported. I have no doubt by extending these levels we shall meet with good results.

PENHALES.—S. Bennetts, W. Higgins, May 28: The lode in the winze below the 70 is at present small, although good work. The downright lode, the 60 east is unproductive, although the ground is much easier for driving; the cross-cut is probably near at hand. The stop in the back of the 70 is worth 15s. per fathom. The stop in the back of the 50, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 15s. per fathom. The stop in the back of the 50, on the north lode, is worth 15s. per fathom, the lode being at present discovered by contact with a small gossan and slide. A winze just commenced below the 40, on the Pink lode, is worth 8s. per fathom. At the Pink Mine the 40, west of Shop's shaft, is worth 7s. per fathom; the 17, west of Sarah's shaft, is worth 6s. per fathom; and the rise out much easier than the lode. The other points of operation are without change.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—James Nance, May 30: Flat-Rod Shaft: The sinking of this shaft is carried on with all possible speed; the lode is a little improved in size, being 2 ft. wide, and producing occasional stones of tin. In the 20 fm. driving level above; it has been discovered a small cross-course, which was seen in the small level below; it is a very good lode, and it still continues to improve.

PLYMOUTH.—J. Paul, May 31: The 12 fm. level, driving east of the engine-shaft, continuing to lay out good ground, the lode in the present end being worth full 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. In the three stops now being worked the lode gives on an average 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The winze below the adit level is down about 5 1/2 fms., with a lode standing on the south side (all the way down) we estimate of the value of 2 tons of ore per fathom. In about three months the 12 fm. level will be advanced under this winze, and a communication effected, which will give good ventilation, as well as properly place at command a long range of ground to stop over the 12 and adit levels, when considerable quantities of lead ore can then be made. We are making good progress with excavations for the new 50 ft. pumping wheel, and shall commence building the pit in about ten days time.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, W. Gifford, May 31: Saturday last being our pay and setting day, the following bargains were set:—To drive the 77 east by six men, 2 fms., at 8s. per fathom; lode worth 10s. per fathom. To drive the 77 west by six men, 1 fm., at 10s.; the lode in the present end is 2 1/2 ft. wide, yielding saving work for dressing, and promising an early improvement. To drive the 77 cross-cut by four men, set to cut the No. 1 south lode, at 3s. 10s. per fathom. To drive the 77 cross-cut by two men, at 3s. 10s. per fathom; the lode in the present end is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. To drive the 65 east, by two men, the month, at 6s. per fathom; the lode in the present end is 2 1/2 ft. wide, yielding occasional stones of copper ore. To drive the 65 east, on No. 1 south lode, by four men, the month, at 5s. per fathom; the lode in the present end is 2 ft. wide, yielding occasional rich stones of copper ore and tin—a very promising end. A stop in back of the 65 west, by four men, for two months, at 2s. 7d. per fathom. A stop in back of the 65 east by six men, at 8s. per fathom, for a pitch in the back of the 65 east by two men, for two months, at 12s. 6d. per fathom, and 9s. in it. The stops throughout the mine are at the same value as when last reported.

PRINCESS OF WALES (Callington).—Thos. Foote, G. Rickard, June 1: We have much more favourable ground in Harris's engine-shaft, having passed through the capels, and we are now in kilaes of the finest description, with splen did-looking quartz, muddle, and good spots of ore of excellent quality. We calculate that the shaft will be down to the 50 in three weeks from this date, when we expect to be near the lode.

REMOUR.—F. Bennetts, June 2: There has been nothing done at the 40, as the water has been in. Since the water has been in we have been clearing the 20 north, and have discovered a lode 80 fms. north of the account-house shaft, 18 in. wide, composed of muddle, jack, and tin—a kindly lode. The stop in the bottom of the 25, west of winze, is worth 10s. per fathom. The stop east of the rise in the back of the 25, is worth 5s. per fathom. The stop west of the rise is worth 4s. per fathom. The stop east of the cross-cut, in back of the 25 east, is worth 6s. per fathom.

RIVINGTON WHEAL.—H. Thomas, May 30: The lode in the 45, west of Gillman's shaft, is strong and promising, containing a good deal of muddle, mixed with yellow copper ore. The ground is rather hard, and, therefore, not speedy for progress.

SOUTH CARDIGAN.—Richard Williams, June 1: In presenting you with this my first report of this concern, I am pleased to say we have made considerable progress in its development. In clearing and securing the adit level we find it

to have been driven by the former workers (some 30 or 40 years ago) nearly 50 fms., first east and then south, towards the lodes in this drive. No lode has been intersected, but we had a good edge of, and only one small branch can be seen in the cross-cut which, however, carries good stones and spots of lead ore. I find that to drive the level at right angles we should have 12 fms. to 15 fms. to intersect lodes Nos. 1 and 2, and the center near the junction of these three lodes, but to the west of the newly-started engine-shaft; but by driving on a certain angle to the shaft, from the present adit end, the distance will be about 20 fms., and this I purpose doing as fast as possible, it being the better course to facilitate the future workings in many respects—ventilate and drain the new shaft to the adit, take up any surface water at the depth of the adit, and discharge the lode-stuff through the adit to the dressing-doors (proposed), if desired. In the roof of the adit, 20 fathoms from its mouth, we have communicated with the surface for ventilation, but it is still imperfect, and we are preparing a water-blast, which will be ready by the end of this week, when a full complement of six men will be placed in the adit end, which is now being driven by four men, at 4s. 10s. per fathom, and I hope to communicate this level with the new shaft in four months from this date.—New Shaft: After much consideration, I have determined upon what, in my opinion, is the best site for an engine-shaft, which is on No. 2 lode; the dip of this lode northwards or southwards is so slight that it is at present difficult to determine, and, therefore, on the score of friction there can be little objection to sinking on it, as compared with perpendicular sinking; while No. 3 lode, which has a clear dip of at least 1 in 6 northwards, will be always approaching this shaft, and a cross-cut to it from the shaft will not extend 8 fms. or 10 fms., and this can be driven on the course of the caunter lode, which, as regards the high price consideration, I have determined upon what, in my opinion, is the best site for an engine-shaft, which is on No. 2 lode; 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persons employed 191. All the appliances in the mine are in good repair.

At Rosewall Hill and Ransom United Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Labour cost, 1161*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; merchants' bills and coal, 89*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; carriage and sundries, 29*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; dues, 61*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; banking charges, 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; making a total of 1678*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* The tin sold during the quarter was 29 tons 11 cwts. 1 qr. 1 lb., at an average price of 76*l.* 10*s.*, realising 2611*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Profit on the quarter, 632*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; balance at last account, 211*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; sundries, 6*l.* 10*s.*; making a total of 849*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* in favour of the mines. A dividend of 1*s.* 6*d.* per share was declared, and 185*l.* ordered to be paid on account of arrears of dues at Christmas, 1886, leaving a balance of 74*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* to be carried forward to credit of next account.

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. Thomas Kitlow in the chair), the accounts for January and February showed a credit balance of 5671*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* The profit on the two months' working was 2371*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* No dividend was declared, it having been resolved that the sum usually appropriated to the dividend be applied in liquidation of the expenses incurred in erecting a 50-in. cylinder steam engine on Feb. 1, 1886, the cost of which was 500*l.* The special dividend of 1*s.* 6*d.* per share was declared, the balance with the resultants being 1000*l.* Captains Clymo, Ruhl, and Holman reported that the new engine-house is up and covered in, the stack completed, and the boiler-plate in course of building. The engine, with the greater part of the pitwork on the mine, and everything in connection with it being carried on as ex-

pedition as possible. As soon as this work is done (the reason for which is the possible stopping of the eastern portion of the adjoining mine) they will be in a position to properly develop the mine in perfect safety as regards any further influx of water, and although the expense incurred will be considerable, it is necessary that they have still a good mine, and should a slight advance in the copper standard take place they may reasonably anticipate a greater profit from the large quantity of rich ores they are now selling monthly.

At Chiverton Valley Mine meeting, on May 27, the accounts for three months ending March showed a debit balance of 1120*l*. 13*s*. 5*d*. A call of 5*s*. per share was made. Capt. James Juleff and James Trevillion say—"The engine-house is completed, and the engines are making good progress in fixing the engine. We sold yesterday (May 26) two parcels of lead—No. 1 (computed) 15 tons, at 17*l*. 4*s*. per ton; No. 2 (computed) 5 tons, at 10*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*. per ton. And for the next quarter, judging from the appearance of the slopes in the back of the 75, and from the 85, we hope and expect to considerably increase our returns."

At the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England adjourned annual general Court, on Wednesday (Sir Macdonald Stephenson, the Governor, in the chair), the accounts for the year ending Jan. 15 showed a profit of 137*l*. and a debtor balance reduced thereby to 2235*l*. The Governor said he had no doubt the proprietors had pursued with great interest the full and exhaustive reports of the eminent gentlemen who had been requested to investigate the position of the undertaking. The Court of Assistants regarded these reports as containing the basis of such modifications in the existing arrangements as to hold out fair prospects of restoring the property of the company. There was but one opinion as to the impossibility of continuing in a course which year after year disappointed the reasonable and just expectations of the shareholders, and added loss to loss, until the arrears of the preference claim amounted to a large sum. The real question for the proprietors to consider was what was the most effectual remedy. The proprietors had referred the question to a committee, the practical result of whose recommendations was in the series of exhaustive reports now submitted. It would be satisfactory to the meeting to learn that the entire cost of the investigation had been within 700*l*. The carrying out of the principles, and the dealing with the details in those reports, would necessarily rest with the Court, by whom a sound discretion must be exercised. The task was not an easy one—it would involve unceasing labour, and if energetically pursued, he thought there was reason to expect most favourable results. He then moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, which was seconded by Mr. J. Harman (Deputy-Governor). During a protracted discussion several amendments were proposed, but it was ultimately decided that the proprietors should be called together as soon as the Court of Assistants had determined upon some course with regard to the recommendations put forward in the different reports. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Sir Macdonald Stephenson for his presidency on the occasion.—(The unusual length of the proceedings compel us to defer our detailed report till next week.)

The directors of the Cape Copper Mining Company yesterday received tenders from the shareholders for the surplus new shares. The highest tender was from one shareholder to take the whole number available at 17*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*. per share, and the directors accordingly allotted them to him.

The Pontgibaud Silver-Lead Mining Company announce the payment in London, on July 6, of an instalment of 15 francs per share on account of the dividend of the year 1869-70. The payments in England will, allowing for the exchange, be at the rate of 1*l*. 10*s*. per coupon, less income tax.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have ordered that the shares of the Almaden and Tinto Consolidated Silver Mining Company (Limited), and of the Caegynon Lead Mining Company (Limited) are to be officially quoted.

THE PIEL HEMATITE IRON COMPANY (Limited).—The nominal value of the shares in this company has been reduced from 100*l*., as originally fixed, to 25*l*. each. The demand for Hematite Pig-Iron is exceedingly large; makers are compelled to refuse orders, and prices are still going higher. The share list will close shortly.

KING ARTHUR (Silver-Lead).—The following information has been received respecting the progress of the workings at this mine:—The manager writes, under date June 1, that the lode has greatly improved, the present end being 4 feet wide, and composed of mundie, gossan, copper, and silver-lead, producing of the latter rather more than 1 ton per fathom; this is in a solid form, and requires no dressing. The drainage on this lode has been let to four men, at 6*l*. per fathom, and as the ore, in its undressed state, sold recently at Swansea for 16*l*. 5*s*. per ton, there will be a clear gain of 10*l*. 5*s*. per fathom on all now raising. The manager advises stopping the back of the lode, and to cross-cut further through the lode to the north, which he is of opinion will lead to a large increase in the returns of ore for sale.

PENRYN.—The first general meeting was held on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. H. W. Lindow. It was mentioned by the Chairman that the mine was worked many years ago at a profit when lead was only 7*l*. 10*s*. per ton; at the present time it will realise about 13*l*., so that there was every probability of the present company earning large profits when the mine was fully at work. It afforded him much satisfaction to be able to state that the general prospects of the mine were most satisfactory. The engine would, probably, go to work in about six weeks hence, from the working of which important results were confidently anticipated. In addition to the east and west lodes already worked upon, there were two other similar lodes, showing lead to surface in considerable quantities, which he hoped at no distant period might be profitably worked in addition to the old mine. The balance-sheet showed an available surplus of nearly 14,500*l*., or just upon 1*l*. per share, in hand at the London and Westminster Bank. Messrs. Lindow, Gundry, Margette, and Rudge were re-elected directors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

VAN.—The most satisfactory report ever yet received from this truly extraordinary property appears in another column. It will be seen that the cross-cut in the 30 fm. level, 54 fm. west of shaft, has intersected the lode, where (to use the words of the cautious manager) "it is very rich," although not yet under the main part gone down in the 15 fm. level. At the 45 fm. level (the present deepest point of operation) the lode is valued by the manager at 7 tons per cubic fathom, although the "leader" has not yet been reached; the lode in this level is already valued by others at 10 tons per cubic fathom. The importance of this point is evident, inasmuch as it proves that this enormous deposit of lead is not only unparalleled as regards its length, but that its richness gradually increases from level to level.

DEED.—On May 31, aged 75 years, Mr. STEPHEN HARVEY JAMES, of St. Just, whose unceasing exertions in connection with mining enterprise in West Cornwall will be well known to many of the readers of the *Miner's Journal*, and whose decease will be generally lamented. For upwards of 35 years he was purser and manager of Botallack, and for awhile worked it alone, his co-adventurers having commenced it as hopeless. By this means he avoided throwing hundreds out of employment, and was subsequently enabled to return over 100,000*l*. in dividends. At present upwards of 500 persons are employed, and the mine is still highly prosperous.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PONTGIBAUD SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that an "A COMPTE" or INSTALMENT OF FIFTEEN FRENCH FRANKS PER SHARE, on account of the DIVIDEND for the year 1869-70, is to be PAID on the 6th day of June next. This "A COMPTE" will be paid at the office of the company, No. 24, Rue Richer, Paris, and at the London Agency, No. 6, Queen-street-place, on presentation of the Share Certificates with ninth dividend coupon, not detached, which will be stamped. The payments in England will, allowing for exchange, be at the rate of 1*l*. 10*s*. per coupon (less income tax).
JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS.
London Agency, 6, Queen-street-place, E.C., May 30, 1870.

THE GONNESSA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the company's office, 6, Queen-street-place, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of June next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the reports and accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1869, and for general purposes, as authorised by the Articles of Association.

The two directors who retire from office at this meeting by rotation are Robert Henty, Esq., and John Orred, Esq.; they are both eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

The auditor, Edward Joan Bunney, Esq., also retires from office at this meeting, but is eligible, and offers himself for re-election.

And notice is further given, that immediately after the termination of the above meeting, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the same place, for the purpose of considering, and, if approved, of passing such resolution or resolutions as shall then be proposed, in order to increase the capital of the company by the creation and issue of 5000 additional shares of 25 each, such additional shares to be entitled to a preferential dividend equal to 10 per cent. per annum on the amount paid up per share out of the first profits, and to participate ratably with the existing shares in the division of any surplus profit, after payment of such preferential dividend.

By order of the Board, W. G. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

THE ECLIPSE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Board of Directors of this company hereby give notice that they have THIS DAY MADE A CALL OF FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE on the shares in the capital of this company, PAYABLE at the Imperial Bank (Limited), 6, Lombury, London, on or before FRIDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1870.

And notice is further given that INTEREST at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be charged upon all sums remaining unpaid in respect of the said call after the said 23rd day of July, 1870.

By order of the Board, FREDERICK B. BLUETT, Secretary.

21, Moorgate-street, E.C., May 31st, 1870.

Borough of St. Helen's Water Works.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

THE CORPORATION OF ST. HELEN'S are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of about THREE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY YARDS of 15 inch CAST-IRON PIPES. For specification and form of tender apply to Mr. THOS. S. STROCK, C.E., Whiston Pumping Station, near Prescot, on and after the 3rd of June next. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Water Pipes," to be sent in, addressed to the Town Clerk's Office, St. Helen's, not later than Tuesday, the 14th day of June, 1870.

The Corporation do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any other tender.
By order, HAROLD PILKINGTON, Town Clerk.
Hardshaw-street, St. Helen's, 25th May, 1870.

ANALYSIS OF IRON.

MR. A. H. ELLIOTT is prepared to UNDERTAKE the CHEMICAL EXAMINATION of IRONS at the following charges:—
Estimation of sulphur.....20 10 0
Phosphorus.....0 10 0
Graphite.....0 10 0
Manganese.....0 10 0
Silicon in cast-iron or steel.....0 10 0
Silicon and slag in wrought-iron.....0 15 0
Total carbon.....0 15 0
20, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, LONDON, W.

GOLD SPECIMENS.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION TO BE SOLD, in a CASE, complete. Suitable for a public or private museum.
Address, "B. H.," Messrs. Donnison and Sons, Stationers, 29, Wormwood-street, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

MONEY.

WANTED, upon SECURITY of VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, the SUM of FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS.
Full particulars on application to R. W. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor, 2, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-Inn, London, W.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with £1700, to DEVELOPE a COLLIERY on the CELEBRATED LLANTWIT SEAMS OF COAL.
For full particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS DAVIES, Mining Engineer, Pontypridd, Glamorganshire.

WANTED, a PARTNER, in a small established SPelter WORKS, situated in a most advantageous and economical position. A person with energy and a small capital required.
Apply, in first instance, to "D.," Post Office, Swansea.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED MINES COMPANY (LIMITED), CROWAN.

WANTED, for the ABOVE MINES, a CLERK accustomed to COPPER and TIN ACCOUNTS, and to TAKE CHARGE of the STORES.
Apply, by letter, with testimonials, to the purser, Mr. W. PAGE CARDOZO, Camborne.

WANTED, by an old-established firm of Metal Brokers in Liverpool, an AGENCY to REPRESENT in that town a first-class STAFFORDSHIRE or MIDDLEBOROUGH IRONMASTER. Unexceptionable references can be given.
Address, "Metal," care of Lee and Nightingale, Liverpool.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, TEN or TWENTY SHARES in the EAST DYLIFFE CONSOLS MINE.
State lowest price to "A. B.," 2A, Absalom-road, Upper Westbourne-park, W.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

THE ADVERTISER has an EXTENSIVE MINING SETT, through which are running several valuable lodes of LEAD and COPPER, also a considerable deposit of MANGANESE. It abuts upon the richest mines in North Wales, and merely requires a small capital to develop it. The dues are very low, and the situation most favourable for working. He is not a mining speculator, and would be glad to SHARE the GRAFT with a CAPTALIST, or to DISPOSE of his INTEREST in it, having full power to do either from his landlord.

For particulars apply, by letter, to "M. B.," Post Office, Penryn, near Carnarvon.

A GENTLEMAN of extensive experience in Mines and Mining in Spain and Italy, and speaking Spanish fluently, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT either to EXAMINE and REPORT upon MINES in THOSE COUNTRIES, or to SUPERINTEND the WORKING of QUICKSILVER, COPPER, LEAD, or SILVER MINES, and can advise intending purchasers or shareholders as to the best localities for profitable investment. Highest references given.
Address, "T. T.," Lombard Exchange, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

SOUTH AMERICA.

AN INTEREST in a VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE, to which a railway is now being completed.
For particulars, address "G. and R.," care of Mr. B. Fothergill, C.E., 15, George-street, Mansion House, London.

MINE IN SPAIN FOR SALE.

A MINE of PYRITES of COPPERED IRON, averaging 2 per cent. of COPPER and 45 per cent. of SULPHUR. That part of the mine already inspected comprises 52 million cwts. The mine is only about 27 miles from a sea port in the south of SPAIN.
For further particulars, apply to "A. L.," Office No. 120, at 59, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

RHENISH PRUSSIA.

FOR SALE, TWO COPPER MINES—ONE LEAD and BLENDE LODE. Copper ore averages 15 per cent. Concession, 2085 acres. Price, £10,000. Also, highly VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE SLATE VEINS, fit for roofing purposes.—Apply to P. P. O. YOUNG, HUSBAND, Bonn.

WELSH LEAD MINE.

FOR SALE, the LEASE of a VALUABLE LEAD MINE, close to the celebrated Van and Van Consols Mines, for £2000. A good lode has been discovered.
Every information can be obtained on application to Mr. MATTHEW GREENE, Pinner's Hall, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MINING SETTS IN DEVON.

TIN, COPPER, AND LEAD, in the Manor of SHEEPSTOR, and LANDS in TAYSTOCK, WHITCHURCH, PETER TAY, LAMERTON, and TIDFORD, Devon, and elsewhere. Dues, 1-6th for Tin, 1-6th for Copper and Lead, reduced to 1-6th after a moderate outlay, until mines pay cost.
Apply to Mr. CATER, Solicitor, Plymouth.—Feb. 19, 1870.

TAVARONE MINING COMPANY, ITALY.—FOR SALE, TWENTY SHARES in this highly-recommended Mine, at 5*s*. discount.
Address, "Y. D.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 36, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO INVESTORS.

PREFERENCE SHARES in a very DESIRABLE COLLIERY, situate in the heart of the COAL DISTRICTS of SOUTH WALES, to YIELD A SEVEN PER CENT. PREFERENCE DIVIDEND, with a further estimated DIVIDEND of from SEVEN to FOURTEEN PER CENT.
Full particulars may be obtained of Messrs. SHELTON and ROBERTSON, C.E., 7, Westminster-chambers, Westminster; or of Messrs. FEARON, CLABON, and FEARON, Solicitors, 21, Great George-street, Westminster.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A 36 in. cylinder ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, ONE 10 ton BOILER, and fly wheel 12 tons. The whole to be sold in One Lot. A great bargain.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. JAMES HICKEY, 22, Austinfriars, E.C.

FOR SALE, TWO CORNISH BOILERS, of 12 tons each, with FITTINGS, complete, equal to new.
Apply to Mr. CHARLES BAWDEN, Poldice House, St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall.

CARDIGANSHIRE—DESIRABLE MINING SETT FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, an extensive SETT, through which several valuable lodes, producing SILVER-LEAD ORE, pass. Price £3200.
For a view, apply to Capt. LISTER, at Ponterydd, near Aberystwith, who will show plans and sections.

WORKS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, some well-established CHEMICAL WORKS, with LAND adjoining. Well situated, and capable of great extension.
Address, "C.," under cover to Messrs. Wilkinson, 24, Maddox-street.

TO BE LET, a VALUABLE COAL FIELD, in NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, containing between TWO THOUSAND and THREE THOUSAND ACRES of the TOP HARD SEAM OF COAL.
Apply to Mr. T. W. JEFFCOCK, 18, Bank-street, Sheffield.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, SEVERAL ACRES of LAND, suitable for MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, advantageously situated on the north bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Newcastle-on-Tyne, and within a quarter of a mile from the North-Eastern Railway. There is a good quay frontage, with deep water.
Apply to Mr. T. S. BRAMWELL, King-street, Quay-side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

M. THOMAS THOMAS, ASSAYER, &c.,
COPPER ORE WHARVES, SWANSEA

CHATWOOD, STURGEON, AND CO.,

ENGINEERS, &c.,

BOLTON,

Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Self-acting

ORE CRUSHING AND PULVERISING MACHINERY,

Patent Coal-getting Plant,

Patent Air Compressing Engines,

Patent Blowers and Exhaustors, &c., &c.

"Dead Blow" Steam Hammer.

Testimonials and Prices post free on application.

GLASGOW OFFICE: 127 and 129, TRONGATE—P. and W.

MACLELLAN, Agents.

LONDON OFFICE: 33, CORNHILL, E.C.—DONALD ATKEY and

Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Messrs. H. BAILEY, SON, and Co., late licensees of the PATENT "DEAD BLOW" STEAM HAMMER, having retired from the business of Engineers, have transferred their Steam Hammer Business and Plant to C. S. and Co., to whom in future all communications respecting Steam Hammers should be addressed.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Prof. W. Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—Meeting of the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Institute of Mining Engineers—Mr. R. Lester's paper "On Puddling," read at the Cleveland Iron Trade Foremen's Association—Annual Conversazione of the Institute of Civil Engineers—Original Correspondence: Blaenavon Iron and Steel Company; Dunkirk Collieries; Prevention of Colliery Accidents, No. IV.; Hot-Blast Stoves for Hot-Blast Furnaces, by E. A. Cowper (illustrated); Dynamite; Ore Dressing (J. Pope); Mineral Resources and Precious Stones of Russia; British and Foreign Mine Reports (J. P. Sewell); Discovery of Coal in Colorado; Coal Mining in the Western States of America (T. D. Hulme); Great Vacluse Gold Mines, Virginia, U.S.; Nova Scotia Gold Fields; Mineral Wealth of Colorado (W. Cope); Grass Valley Consolidated, and the Greenhorn Mine, California (T. Faulk); Pen'Allt Silver-Lead Mine; Agents' Salaries in Wales (J. Roberts); Mining in the North of Cornwall; Virtuoso Lady Mine—Metalline, a New Invention—On the Strength of Beams, Columns, and Arches (B. Baker)—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines Reports, &c.

NOTICE.

Each unstamped copy of the Journal of this day, transmitted by Post, must have an extra stamp affixed. This is requisite, in consequence of the Double Supplement carrying the weight of the paper beyond the Post Office allowance. For the convenience of those subscribers who have stamped copies, we have had a higher-priced stamp impressed, to allow of their papers passing through the Post without extra cost.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
May 17—Green Hurth	8	..... £12 2 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
27—Llanerchyrhaur	60	..... 13 0 6	Stock and Co.
28—Foxdale	100	..... 22 5 6	Burry Port Company.
30—Trewetha	20	..... 17 0	ditto
31—Swich Consols	50	..... 14 8	Adam Eytan.
31—Stiperstones	50	..... 11 8 0	Postersford Company.
June 1—Minera Union	16	..... 12 5 6	Adam Eytan.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mine.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
May 21—Sou. Condurrow	11	4 2 1	£18 15 0	£ 876 6	6—Boltho.
25—Penhalla	10	7 3 13	81 5 0	844 9 2	Daubuz.
26—Rosewall Hill	8	2 3 11	78 5 0	637 2 6	—
June 1—ditto	4	1 2 21	75 5 0	319 12 0	—

COPPER ORE.

Date.	Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
May 23—Caldbeck Fells	4 1/2	£16 11 6	J. Bibby, Sons, & Co.
— ditto	17 1/2	7 4 6	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 18, and sold at Liverpool June 1, by JAMES LEWIS and SON:—	Description.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
1—Spanish precipitate, ex Sandries	20	.....	£46 5 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
2—ditto	20	.....	46 13 6	J. Bibby, Sons, & Co.
3—Canadian ore, ditto	16	.....	11 12 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
4—ditto ex Nestorian	9	.....	18 12 0	ditto
5—Italian ore, ex Dalmation	25	.....	18 4 0	Charles Lambert.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 18, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, June 2.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
West Seton	80	.....	£5 19 0	Wheal Bassett	45	..... £5 7 6
ditto	74	.....	2 4 6	ditto	45	..... 4 14 0
ditto	66	.....	7 1 0	ditto	44	..... 5 5 0
ditto	65	.....	3 6 6	ditto	35	..... 5 7 6
ditto	62	.....	6 14 0	ditto	33	..... 4 8 6
ditto	61	.....	2 3 6	North Treskerby	34	..... 4 5 0
ditto	27	.....	5 6 0	ditto	77	..... 4 6 6
West Tolgus	81	.....	3 15 0	ditto	75	..... 4 11 0
ditto	71	.....	3 17 0	ditto	72	..... 4 0 6
ditto	65	.....	3 17 0	East Pool	77	..... 2 1 6
ditto	60	.....	2 19 6	ditto	26	..... 2 15 6
ditto	58	.....	3 11 0	ditto	20	..... 2 15 6
ditto	56	.....	2 16 6	Phoenix	60	..... 2 19 0
Crenver & Abraham	67	.....	2 17 0	ditto	55	..... 2 17 0
ditto	64	.....	2 7 0	ditto	30	..... 7 1 0
ditto	62	.....	2 16 6	South Crofty	50	..... 2 0 6
ditto	61	.....	2 11 0	ditto	33	..... 3 3 0
ditto	60	.....	2 16 0	ditto	37	..... 2 8 6
ditto	56	.....	2 13 0	ditto	10	..... 8 13 0
Carn Brea	85	.....	3 2 6	North Downs	40	..... 4 11 6
ditto	60	.....	3 17 6	ditto	37	..... 4 10 6
ditto	50	.....	3 11 0	ditto	33	..... 4 9 6
ditto	49	.....	6 6 6	East Carn Brea	30	..... 3 13 0
ditto	40	.....	9 1 6	ditto	27	..... 3 14 0
ditto	37	.....	4 16 6	ditto	26	..... 3 5 0
ditto	30	.....	0 19 0	ditto	25	..... 1 6 0
Wheal Seton	9	.....	3 13 0	Wheal Rose	56	..... 2 14 0
Pendarves	60	.....	4 1 6	Wh. Emily Henrietta	20	..... 3 5 0
ditto	56	.....	3 14 0	ditto	16	..... 7 14 6
ditto	50	.....	4 10 6	ditto	14	..... 2 0 6
ditto	49	.....	3 10 0	East Bassett	24	..... 2 10 0
ditto	45	.....	3 3 0	ditto	13	..... 2 0 0
ditto	37	.....	1 6 0	ditto	7	..... 12 0 6
ditto	19	.....	1 11 0	Tincroft	40	..... 3 4 6
Wheal Bassett	60	.....	4 15 6	North Pool	31	..... 4 12 0
ditto	54	.....	3 7 6	Pendarves United	12	..... 3 9 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

West Wh. Seton.....	435	£2013 5 0	South Crofty.....	119	£ 354 0 6
West Tolgus.....	391	1369 19 0	North Downs.....	110	4 8 2 0
Crenver & Abrah.....	350	993 19 6	East Carn Brea.....	105	322 10 0
Carn Brea.....	331	1536 11 6	Wheal Rose.....	56	151 4 0
Wheal Seton.....	325	11 12 0	Emily Hanrietta.....	50	216 19 0
Wheal Rose.....	324	1434 0 0	Wheal Rose.....	44	170 8 0
Nether Tresker.....	288	1239 10 0	C. Tincroft.....	42	129 0 0
East Pool.....	153	409 3 6	North Pool.....	31	142 12 0
Phoenix Mines.....	145	545 5 0	Pendarves United.....	12	41 8 0

KERL'S METALLURGY BY CROOKES AND ROHRIG.
Complete in Three Vols., 8vo., with 625 Woodcuts, price £4 19s.
PRACTICAL TREATISE ON METALLURGY:
Adapted from the last German Edition of Prof. KERL's Metallurgy.
By WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S., &c., and ERNST ROHRIG, Ph.D., M.E.
Each volume may be had separately.
VOL. I. comprising Lead, Silver, Zinc, Cadmium, Tin, Mercury, Bismuth, Antimony, Nickel, Arsenic, Gold, Platinum, and Sulphur, with 207 woodcuts, price 31s. 6d.
VOL. II.—Copper and Iron, with 273 woodcuts, price 36s.
VOL. III. comprising Steel and Fuel, with a copious Supplement and 145 woodcuts, price 31s. 6d.
London: LONGMANS, GREEN, and CO., Paternoster-row.

In One Volume, 8vo., price 21s. cloth,
THE MINERAL AND OTHER RESOURCES OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (LA PLATA) IN 1869.
Published by Special Authority of the National Government.
By Major F. IGNACIO RICKARD, Government Inspector-General of Mines.
This work contains a large amount of information which will be found of use to intending Emigrants and Colonists.
London: LONGMANS, GREEN, and CO., Paternoster-row.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

PEROXIDE OF MANGANESE.—Can any of your correspondents inform me as to the market and value of this product?—INQUIRER.

NORTH CARADON.—We are informed that "the formation of this company is rapidly advancing; the shares are going off well; operations are commenced at the mine, and arrangements are now making for the purchase of a steam engine, to give the mine a thorough trial, which must undoubtedly soon result in success. The first general meeting will be held at the earliest moment expedient, and directors, &c., elected from incoming shareholders—a step which gives an opportunity to investors to take part in creating the management of their property, which is preferable to the arbitrary plan of being thus settled by projectors before hand, as is often the case."

Received.—"M." (Algiers).—Reader—"R. W. B."—"W. C."—"Acadensis."

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment of speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 4, 1870.

FALLS OF ROOF IN COLLIERIES.

It is notorious that if a good balance is to be shown at the end of a year by anyone having the management of a large business concern the minute items of expenditure must be narrowly watched. The principle embraced in this rule is of application to the management of our collieries, if the Government returns are to show a diminution in fatality. All who are familiar with that which constitutes the ever-existing drain upon the life of our colliers well know that it is not to explosions but to falls that we have to trace the heaviest item of life lost. Whilst in 1867 the deaths from explosions were 286, the deaths from falls in the same year were 449, with 445 from falls in 1868, against 184 from explosions. Here we have a total in the last two years for which our accounts are made up of 894 deaths by falls, against 440 deaths by explosions, the fatality from falls being twice the extent of that resulting from explosions. The public take but little heed of the falls, because their comparatively minuteness places them beyond the range of observation in other than rare instances; but they do take heed of explosions, for these latter are usually accompanied by consequences so disastrous that they are forced upon attention by their very magnitude. The colliery manager, however, who has an eye to the yearly reckoning, knows what a tale will be made known by the annual stock-taking, and he is, therefore, alive to the ultimate costliness of the accidents which take only one and two and three lives at a time. Where colliery management has attained to most completeness we find that there falls are lowest. During the 12 years ending with the close of December, 1867, the whole of the mines of Great Britain combined to produce 1,053,422,576 tons of coal. By falls the deaths in the same period numbered altogether 4763, showing 4.51 deaths per million tons of coal raised. In the South Durham inspection district the quantity of coal brought up during the same 12 years was 156,612,072 tons. In the getting of this quantity 344 lives were lost by falls, a proportion, it will be seen, of less than one-half of the average fatality, for the precise rate was 2.20 deaths per million tons.

The differences of natural conditions in the structure, in the plane of stratification, and in the general character of the roofs and seams of coal in the different districts, Mr. ATKINSON, the Inspector for South Durham, has himself modestly pointed out, may in part account for the great contrast in favour of the South Durham district as compared with the whole of Great Britain. But it seems to be also probable that it arises in greater measure from the timbering and supporting of the roof at the working faces being attended to by the deputies or deputy overmen, and not by the hewers themselves, who, except where the system of long wall work is pursued, have to do the work in most of the other districts of the kingdom. This conclusion is supported by the fact that the North Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland districts (with the single exception of Yorkshire) stand next to the South Durham inspection district in point of immunity from this class of accidents in proportion to coal raised, inasmuch as over at least the greater portion of the district the same practice of employing deputies prevails. That the Yorkshire district stands before the Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham district in these calculations—still taking the proportion of deaths to coal raised—may perhaps arise on the one hand, it has been suggested, from the non-employment of such deputies, except to a limited extent, in Cumberland; and, on the other hand, to the general adoption of the long wall system of working, together with the favourable natural conditions in the mines of Yorkshire.

Recently accidents by falls of coal have been made known to us with more than usual prominence from very different colliery districts. The most recent instance of the kind was that which occupied the attention of Mr. DUFFIELD, the Wigan coroner, on Wednesday last, when the circumstances attending the death of a pitman and his two drawers, who were killed on Monday morning at the Waltham House Colliery, near Wigan, by a fall of stone from the roof. The stone measured 11 ft. by 9 ft. at the bottom, was 10 ft. in height, and was estimated to weigh 7 tons. It was well known to the pitman, and to his adult co-worker, that the place wanted more propping. They, however, went on holing, waiting until their tubs had been filled to send the lads for the wood, so as to save a journey; and the fall took place before they were ready to leave. This is the testimony of the co-worker, who had a marvellous escape, whilst his fellow-pitman and the two boys were crushed to death on the instant, and whilst the pitman was in the very act of striking, for when the deceased were found one end of the pick was found in the poor fellow's shoulder. Although, the accident does not relate to colliery inspection, yet it may be stated here that almost at the same time at which these three people were killed at Wigan two quarrymen were killed at Halifax, in some workings 90 ft. down, by a fall of rock which buried three men and struck down a fourth.

We are aware that there is a difference of opinion amongst some colliery managers as to the safer course in respect of prop-work—whether by deputies or by the men themselves. The very favourable comparisons of the effects of propping by deputies, which we have already given, would seem, however, to show that a great source of economy of life is to be found in the extension of the South Durham plan. Among the Inspectors, Mr. BROUGH has from time to time

recommended what he terms the northern method of propping (that by deputies). He has likewise advised closer timbering; indeed, has gone so far as to propose a stipulated number of supports per given area, whether the roof be strong or tender.

Mr. HIGSON, who has the charge of the district in which the accident of Monday occurred, makes the operation of propping an item of work upon which he has recommendations, in a circular he issued to the mine proprietors of his district some time ago, and which appeared at the time in the *Mining Journal*. That Inspector draws attention to the colliers being guided more by the sounding of the roof and sides when they strike it with a hammer or a pick than by what ought to constitute the cause of alarm. Miners should know that large blocks of stone will sound solid, and then fall without warning. Numerous props at brief intervals in all working places, and close up to the face, can alone be depended upon for safety, even though the roof may appear to be safe without such frequent propping. Everyone who has gone through the workings of a colliery, and has seen men holding where they are allowed to timber for themselves, knows into how great danger pickmen will put themselves and their boys upon the most shadowy pretence of economising time or labour. That, therefore, the colliers cannot be trusted to do their own propping would not only seem clear from the accident (?) at Wigan, but from general experience. It is well that we have an opportunity at hand of enforcing a change of management in this respect, which cannot but tell very favourably upon the reports that shall by-and-by be furnished to the Home Secretary. The proposed Mines Regulation Bill must be used to this end. We unite with Mr. BROUGH in trusting that such will be the effect of the new legislation that either a general rule will be added of a kind fully equal to a sensible reduction upon the "vast destruction of life" now occurring by falls, or that full power will be given for a special rule to the same effect, to be framed, of course, in accordance with the nature of a stratification, not only of the several districts, but also of varying parts of those districts, and even of each individual colliery. Wherever it is practicable, let us have propping by deputies.

WALES AND ITS RAILWAYS.

The subject of the development of the exhaustless mineral resources of Wales has for many years past been one of great interest and importance, not only to the residents of the Principality, but to the public generally. The area of the South Wales coal field is the largest in Great Britain, it being estimated at no less than 640,000 acres, the seams differing in thickness from 55 to 100 feet. The district is not yet nearly half worked; and Mr. HULL, a great authority upon such matters, has stated that "if this supply had been drawn upon to its present extent from the days of NOAH downwards it would still be unexhausted." Within the last quarter of a century the opening up of railways has given an enormous development to mining enterprise, and may be said to have completely changed the character of South Wales. Dense populations, important towns, and large shipping ports have been called into existence where but a few years since there were only small straggling villages, or unknown fishing places. But great and rapid as have been the commercial strides of the Principality, those who are acquainted with its great staple trades—its collieries and its iron works—cannot but admit that within the last eight or ten years there has been a great absence of railway and mining enterprise, and that much is required in order to give the district a fresh impetus, and enable it to take advantage of that general improved trade which is, probably, now dawning upon the country generally.

The progress of the iron and coal trades of South Wales, and their present commercial importance, may be gleaned from a few facts and figures. It is said that iron making in South Wales dates as far back as the Romans; such, however, is a moot point, and cannot be solved with any degree of certainty or satisfaction; but it is well known that in the year 1740 there were only seven furnaces throughout the whole of South Wales, producing in round numbers about 2000 tons of iron per annum. In 1788 the make had increased to 8000 tons per annum. In 1796, consequent upon the application of steam to engines, the number of iron works in South Wales had risen to 25; in 1806 to 39, and the make to about 80,000 tons a year. In 1860 there were 150 blast-furnaces in South Wales, producing about 1,000,000 tons of iron per annum; but the returns recently published show that the number of blast-furnaces has decreased, consequent upon the unparalleled depression which has characterised the iron trade during the past four or five years. In round numbers, there are about 10,000,000 tons of coals raised from the collieries of South Wales, about one-half of which, probably, is used at the various iron works, and the other exported to Cardiff, Newport, Swansea, Neath, Llanelly, &c.

The Great Western Railway is the main arterial line of communication. This company, by its amalgamation with and purchase of the various local lines, has virtually established a monopoly, and the development of the mineral resources of the district may be said to be entirely at its mercy. It was an unfortunate thing for the commercial interests of South Wales when the original South Wales line, from Chepstow to Milford Haven, was amalgamated with the Great Western system. It was a still more unfortunate thing for the important and flourishing sea port town of Swansea when the "Direct Swansea and Neath line" (giving uninterrupted access between the port and the steam coal districts of the Merthyr and Aberdare) fell into the keeping and management of the Great Western. The amalgamation of other mineral lines with the Great Western has also led to injurious results to the interests of ironmasters and colliery proprietors. It is, however, some consolation to know that up to the present time the Taff Vale Railway has maintained its independent existence. It has discarded all the "wooing" and entreaties of those who would seek an alliance. There thus exists an unbroken independent line between the great steam coal basins of Aberdare and Merthyr and the large iron works of that district and the port of Cardiff, entirely free from the control of the Great Western, and the result is that there is now exported from Cardiff nearly as much coal as from Newport, Swansea, Neath, and Llanelly combined,—these ports being restricted and hampered by the Great Western. Another proof of the advantages of a separate existence, and the injurious effects of amalgamation, is to be seen in the fact that whereas the Taff Vale cost about 1,500,000l. in its construction, or about 27,000l. per mile, it pays a dividend of 9 or 10 per cent., and its 100l. shares are often quoted as high as 160l.; whereas the original South Wales line and the Swansea and Neath shares are much below par, and the dividends ridiculously small.

Taking a common-sense view of the case, it would be supposed the Great Western board of directors would naturally do all in its power to develop the commercial interests of the district. There are comparatively speaking, inexhaustible mines of wealth in South Wales. The whole of the district is capable of almost unlimited development, provided the Great Western will work its various branches with enterprise. We candidly admit, however, that we have but faint hopes in that direction. Hitherto the policy of the Great Western Company has been to maintain its monopoly of the South Wales district, and to jealously guard against the approach of all rival lines, rather than to develop the resources of the district, and provide increasing facilities for an augmented trade. With what concern was the so-called "encroachment" of the London and North-Western Company regarded by the Great Western shareholders at the special meeting held last week, and with what hostility are the marches of the Midland viewed by the Great Western. The ironmasters, colliery proprietors, and the commercial interests of South Wales, however, regard the advances of these powerful companies into their midst with very different feelings. They would gladly welcome their accession as the means of destroying a monopoly which, in its practical results, is so injurious to their interests, and as a means of more profitably and extensively developing their commerce. In the meantime it is not only the duty but the self-interest of the Great Western Company to do all in its power to stimulate that increased trade which has now set in throughout South Wales. Why are the constant requests of the large shippers and colliery proprietors for increased facilities so perseveringly ignored? Why is Milford Haven, the finest natural harbour in the world, with its easy access to the whole of the South of Ireland, so entirely disregarded? Why, in a word, is the long-demanded, oft promised, boon of the narrow gauge denied the whole

of the ironmasters and colliery proprietors of the South Wales district? We speak now on behalf of the large ironmasters and colliery proprietors of South Wales, and we make an earnest appeal to the directors of the Great Western Company to pay more attention to the entire Principality than they have hitherto done. We know that great difficulties have latterly beset their way: anything like railway enterprise or expenditure has been up-hill work, but a better era has probably set in. South Wales must play an important part in any general revival of trade in the country. Its colliery proprietors and ironmasters want to take full advantage of the improvement, and naturally look to the Great Western Company for further facilities in the carriage of minerals and the development of trade. As an encouragement to the Great Western board, we would remind them that the receipts of the Taff Vale Company for carriage of minerals only are over 200,000l. per annum. It is universally acknowledged that the South Wales coal fields, its gigantic iron works, its rapidly increasing tin-plate works, and its large manufacturing generally form the "back-bone" of the Great Western system. The trade of the entire district is in the keeping and controul of the Great Western: its expansion or otherwise at this juncture depends much upon the policy of the railway company. Wisely fostered and encouraged, the commerce of the whole Principality will take a new start, whilst the increased mineral and other traffic will materially assist in restoring the delapidated fortune of the Great Western.

THE SHIREOAKS COLLIERY, NOTTINGHAM.

Only a few years have elapsed since the important question as to the minerals under that extraordinary formation—the magnesian limestone—which overlays the coal measures, and is unconformable, was satisfactorily solved. Many persons connected with mines and mining operations were of opinion that the coal field terminated where the line of the magnesian limestone commenced, whilst geologists held that the coal measures existed below, dipping into the east to an extent unknown. The sinking of two shafts by the Duke of NEWCASTLE proved that the geologists were correct, for the "Top Hard," or Barnsley Seam, was found at Shireoaks at a depth of 510 yards from the surface, but only 3 ft. 10 in. in thickness, whilst five miles to the west the same seam is 6 feet thick, and in South Yorkshire from 8 to 10 feet thick. The strata gone through commenced with 18 yards of Permian marls and sandstones, 36 yards of magnesian limestone, and 66 yards of red rock, the latter being so hard that it took nearly three years to get through it. Of 37 feet of level gone through, however, only four seams were of sufficient thickness to be worth working, and they included the Wathwood, 340 yards from the surface. Several beds of ironstone were also gone through, of varying depths; the constituents of the principal seam were (100 parts, dried at 212° Fahr.)—Peroxide of iron, 63.110; lime, 5.171; alumina, 4.170; and silica, 6.545, &c. As the Shireoaks pits are the most easterly in the Midland coal fields, and as the coal in that direction thins out, it would appear that no more collieries are likely to be sunk in to the east of them.

The colliery at Shireoaks, it may be said, is very well laid out, the machinery and appliances being all that could be desired for economical labour, and doing a very large trade, and for which there is every facility, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway being quite close to the pit, the Chesterfield and Lincolnshire Canal being also near it. The two shafts are each 12 feet in diameter, and tubbed down to a greater depth than any others in the kingdom. There is a three-deck and a two-deck cage, one lifting 6 tons and the other 4 at a draw, the time occupied in winding up being 45 seconds. The engine-house is quite a model one, as is also the lamp-room, where there are a large number of Belgian lamps, the men working entirely with the Musser. The drawing-engines are each of 100-horse power, with nine egg-shaped boilers, each 36 ft. in length, and 5 ft. 6 in. in diameter. The ropes used for drawing are steel, 1½ in. in diameter. In the workings and underground arrangements everything is well laid out, the coal being got on the pure long-wall system, the length of the engine road being about 1100 yards. There are two hauling engines with the endless wire-ropes, the value of which are fully recognised by the manager. There is about 3000 yards of face open, the workings having been driven out for upwards of a mile to the west, and more than 1000 yards on each side. Great care has evidently been paid to the ventilation, so that upwards of 120,000 cubic feet of air passes through the workings every minute—a quantity more than sufficient to ensure the safety of the workmen, of which about 700 are employed, 560 of them in the pits. The manager of the colliery is Mr. CHARLES TYLDEN WRIGHT, who is also a magistrate, and a gentleman who readily and courteously affords all necessary information relative to the works over which he so ably presides.

Although the actual depth of the pits is 120 yards, and the coal little more than 3 ft. in thickness, yet the drawing powers are equal to 1000 tons per day. The coal itself has very little "soft" in it, and is used for steam purposes, and for which it is in very good request. For steel smelting purposes it has been held in good repute, and for a long time past it has been used at the Yorkshire steel works at Penistone, which is only eight miles from Barnsley, and almost in the centre of the South Yorkshire coal field. A good deal of what is raised is also sent to Grimsby by railway for shipment, it being about six miles nearer to that port than any other colliery. The entire extent of the coal field is upwards of 3000 acres; and, although the pits were sunk by the Duke of Newcastle single-handed, they are now in the hands of a limited liability company. The following are the principal seams of coal gone through in sinking:—

	Thickness.	Depth.
	ft. 4 in.	157 yd. off 7 in.
Coal	1 4	178 0 5
Coal	1 2	226 0 6
Coal	1 0	277 0 7
Coal	1 0	340 0 5
Coal, Wathwood	4 4	130 0 0
Coal, Inferior	3 2	359 1 8
Coal, furnace	2 8	381 0 8
Coal	1 6	389 0 9
Coal	2 1	404 2 4
Coal, hazles	3 1	428 1 11
Coal	1 4	459 2 5
COAL, HARD	3 0	599 0 5.25

The SOUTH STAFFORD AND EAST WORCESTERSHIRE INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS contemplates an excursion into Belgium during the present month. It is intended to start from London about the 18th, and proceed to Antwerp, thence via Brussels and Waterloo, to inspect the Belgian coal districts at the three main centres of Mons, Charleroi, and Liège, and to return by way of Paris and Rouen to London, occupying about 10 days.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—The Presidents Conversazione, which was fully as successful as any that has yet been held, took place on Tuesday evening, and descriptive notices of the more attractive of the articles exhibited will be found in the Supplement to this day's Journal. The machinery by J. Grafton Jones for facilitating the getting of coal without the use of gunpowder; Roebuck's system of compression casting; Okes's upright boiler feeder; Knowles's wrought iron permanent way; the models exhibited by the Stone Working and Tunneling Machinery Company; Sedley's twin passenger steamer; Brunton's safety locking switch, and though last not least, Featherstone Griffin's timber sleeper permanent way, and the improved safety-lamps of Messrs. Yates and Hogg appeared to attract considerable attention; but so many models of valuable machines were exhibited that it is scarcely fair to make a selection. The conversazione was very fully attended, and afforded the best possible opportunity for acquiring useful knowledge of new mechanical inventions in the most agreeable manner.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MIXED COAL.—In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Liddell asked the Financial Secretary, in the absence of the First Lord of the Admiralty, whether there was any objection to lay upon the table, in a compendious form, the results of the series of experimental trials made during the last twelve months on board Her Majesty's steamers *Urgent* and *Lusifer*, at Portsmouth, with Welsh and North Country coal, with the view of ascertaining the best proportions in mixed coal, and the best form of furnace to be used for the consumption of smoke.—Mr. Baxter: There will be no objection to lay upon the table the results of the experiments re-

ferred to by my hon. friend. They are very interesting and instructive, and, I may add, are thoroughly confirmatory of the wisdom of the course adopted by the Admiralty in ordering to be used by Her Majesty's ships a mixture of North Country bituminous and South Wales anthracite coal. [The particulars of these experiments were published in last week's Journal.]—On the following evening Mr. Liddell thanked the Admiralty for following the advice given by the northern coalowners. Experiments had been conducted which had terminated in successful results, likely to lead to a fair use of North Country coal for steam vessels; and he was persuaded that when the returns were laid before the House they would be found to be favourable to the admixture he had spoken of.—Mr. Graves asked whether any of the mixed coal had been sent to China and found advantageous there, and he would also suggest whether a little Lancashire coal could not be used with benefit?—Sir J. Hay said that the larger the field from which coal for the Navy could be drawn the better; and if the mixture of Northumberland and Welsh coals proved to be smokeless he should be glad of that result. He was a little sceptical on the point, but would be guided by the returns relating to the experiments. It should also be ascertained how far the combustion of this combined coal would tend to the destruction of the tube.

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—The quantity of coal exported from the United Kingdom in April was 1,025,187 tons, as compared with 977,938 tons in April, 1869, and 1,038,426 tons in April, 1868. In these totals the exports of coal to France figured for 197,090 tons, as compared with 186,024 tons and 156,607 tons. The aggregate quantity of coal exported from the United Kingdom in the four months ending April 30 this year was 3,391,299 tons, against 3,105,413 tons in the corresponding period of 1869, and 3,109,388 tons in the corresponding period of 1868. To these totals the exports to France contributed 815,910 tons, 661,749 tons, and 627,101 tons respectively. The exports of coal have increased this year to Prussia, France, Spain, Italy, and Brazil; but they have decreased to Russia, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanse Towns, Holland, the United States, and British India. The value of the coal exported in April was 472,416*l.*, against 453,840*l.* in April, 1869, and 506,108*l.* in April, 1868; and in the four months ending April 30 this year 1,619,065*l.*, against 1,506,949*l.* in the corresponding period of 1869, and 1,556,649*l.* in 1868.

COPPER, AND OTHER MINERALS.—In the year 1869, 42,869 tons of British copper were exported from the United Kingdom—12,116 tons unwrought in bricks, pigs, &c.; 28,875 tons sheets, nails, &c.; 735 tons coin; 64 tons wire; and 779 tons wrought copper of other sorts. There is a large export to India, and a considerable quantity goes to European countries. The imports of foreign copper into the United Kingdom in 1869 included 72,190 tons of ore, 38,769 tons of regulus, 6666 tons unwrought in bricks, pigs, &c. (and 2560 tons were exported); 24,794 tons part wrought—bars, rods, ingots, &c., hammered or raised (and 9527 tons were exported); 216 tons plates and sheets, 13,508 tons of copper manufactures and copper plates and 2637 tons were exported. The exports of tin from the United Kingdom in 1869 amounted to 5082 tons British, and 1112 tons foreign; 1141 tons of British tin were exported to the United States. The imports comprised 5442 tons of tin, and 533 tons of tin ore and regulus; the Straits settlements supplying 3540 tons of tin. The exports of British zinc, or spelter, in 1869 amounted to 10,145 tons, sent chiefly to India and France, and 280 tons of zinc ore; the export of foreign zinc amounted to 3002 tons. The import comprised 30,938 tons of zinc, 41,736 tons of ore of zinc, and 1778 tons of oxide of zinc. The exports of British lead in 1869 comprised 40,948 tons pig, 6254 tons rolled and sheet, 1869 tons piping and tubing, 3323 tons shot, 879 tons litharge, 3300 tons lead, 5790 tons white lead. A large portion of the pig export goes to China. The year's import, chiefly from Spain, Sardinia, and Greece, comprised 52,683 tons lead, pig, and sheet; 11,874 tons lead ore, 89 tons lead, 1429 tons of white lead. The above returns show, generally, an increase in the exports of British minerals over the quantity in the preceding year.

THE MINES IN THE WEST OF CORNWALL.—On Wednesday Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., who is at present staying at Penzance to recruit his health (accompanied by Mr. Higgs, purser of Providence Mines, and Mr. York, purser of Boscann), paid a visit to Wheal Owles, St. Just, where he was entertained by the purser, Mr. Richard Boyns; also Mr. John Boyns, and Mr. Richard Boyns, bankers, were present. Mr. Hunt, inspected the various surface operations of Wheal Owles, which are on a large scale. He more specially interested himself in the new works now in progress at that part of the mine known as Wheal Edward, on the *Wheal Edward*, where the discovery has been recently made of a valuable metal Uranium. Mr. Hunt, who is thoroughly conversant with the mineralogical researches of the western district, gave a most interesting exposition of the various geological formations and deposits of the locality.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

June 1.—We have had a strong advancing market in Pig-Iron since last report, well supported by English capitalists, whose representatives here hold the future course of the market in their hands. On Friday last the market closed strong, at 58*s.* 9*d.* buyers, cash, and a large business. This week the opening prices were advanced to 59*s.* cash, and improved at the close to 59*s.* 7*d.* cash, and 59*s.* 10*d.* a month, with heavy buying. On Tuesday, business limited, but done up to 60*s.* cash, and 60*s.* 3*d.*, 30 days, closing 1*d.* a ton easier. Today the market was very sensitive, and in the forenoon 59*s.* 8*d.* to 59*s.* 3*d.* cash, and 59*s.* 11*d.* to 59*s.* 7*d.* a month, was eagerly accepted; afterwards, 59*s.* 4*d.* to 59*s.* 9*d.* cash, and 59*s.* 7*d.* to 60*s.* a month, was paid for several thousand tons; closing firm, buyers 59*s.* 8*d.* cash, and 60*s.* a month. Makers' iron has been advanced in conformity to these prices, Coltness and Gartsherrie being 66*s.*; Shotts, 61*s.*; Langloan and Eglinton, 60*s.*; No. 1, g.m.b., 59*s.* 9*d.*; No. 3, 58*s.* 3*d.* The pig-iron shipments show an increase of fully 550 tons over the corresponding week in last year, the totals being 14,582 tons, against 14,026 tons. This brings up the aggregate shipments of the year to 272,211 tons, against 254,352 tons in the same period of last year, showing an increase on this year till date of 17,859 tons, or an average increase of 850 tons per week since the beginning of 1870. There has also been an increase in the imports of Middlesbrough pigs to the extent of 7860 tons, the total imports being 29,260 tons from the beginning of the year till date, as compared with 21,400 tons in the like period of last year. These pigs are still sought after by consumers here, and we have heard of several contracts for delivery next year, so that the future of the iron trade is regarded by speculators at least as most hopeful. The malleable iron trade has not been much interfered with yet by the puddlers' strike and lock-out, a good deal of work being done by most of the firms, only the more pressing portions having left the district. Happily the mill-men have resolutely withstood the allurements of the puddlers to leave off work, so that the puddlers will not be able to inflict any real injury on the trade till their own means will have become exhausted. In fact, the usual "roughness" observable about the puddlers' house is gone, and it is chiefly the unimpaired men who are anxious to hold out. We do not see that the puddlers will succeed, and it were, consequently, better for them to get in at once, as to wait till their last shilling is gone, and the major portion of their goods and chattels housed with their "uncle." There are some deliveries of large angle-iron being made in this district; and for the month now ended it is important to note that there was shipped from the Clyde nearly 30,000*l.* worth of railway material, and about 20,000*l.* worth of machinery. Bars, 7*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.*; rail-roads, 3*l.*; angle-iron, 8*l.* 5*s.* to 10*l.*; rails, 8*l.* 5*s.* to 8*l.* 10*s.*; plates, ship, 9*l.* 10*s.* to 11*l.*; boiler, 10*l.* to 16*l.* for extra best; railway chairs, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*; pipes, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* Nearly the whole of the iron works in this and the Conbridge districts are now closed, so far as the operation of puddling is concerned. We understand the masters have firmly determined not to allow their workmen to resume work upon any terms except the return of the Blochairn men to their work without the rise of wages they demand, and still the puddlers persuade themselves that their claims will meet with success—at least they say so. The truth is that they are not yet prepared to cry "pecuniary." Of coal there has been extraordinary heavy shipments this week, but the prices were in most cases under quotations, and the terms of the special arrangements were not allowed to trans-

pire. The quantity returned from the various ports for the week amounted to the enormous total of 62,358 tons, against 19,580 tons in the corresponding week of the previous year, showing an increase of 42,778 tons!

The shale miners are in some instances receiving an advance of 6*d.* per day, as well as the colliers at the pits of several of the ironmasters; but the sale coalmasters state that trade is too depressed in the meantime to warrant their giving an advance. Agitators are going the round of all the districts, exciting the miners to strike for an advance of wages, &c.

THE BATHGATE SILVER MINES.—The workmen have commenced operations in the silver mines near Bathgate, reference to which has previously been made, and have got nearly the whole of the old workings cleared out. They have come upon several of the ancient veins of silver and lead ore, diverging in various directions. Mr. Aitken, who occupies the farm of Silver Mine, having attached a rope to the engine which he uses in working his limestone quarries, adjoining the mines, the workmen were enabled to get the old workings cleared out expeditiously and without difficulty. They have also entered the pit where the last company left off operations, and have there found a rich vein of silver and lead, varying from 1 to 2 in. thick. Geologists who have visited the mines have also reported finding other valuable minerals, in what they believe remunerative quantities, and which may be worked along with the silver and lead.

GOLD IN MORAYSHIRE.—Last week, in replying to some correspondents, we (*Elgin Courier*) expressed our belief that there was gold to be found not only in Moray, but in every other county in Scotland. As a proof of there being gold in Moray, we have to state that on Wednesday a gentleman from Forres, with a companion from Elgin, went in search of gold to a place within 5 miles of Forres. One of the party knew well how to proceed, our Forres friend having served his apprenticeship to gold prospecting and gold digging in Australia. He took a tin with him to wash the mud. Gold was found, of which we have a specimen on the desk before us, not 100 miles from Randolph's Leap; but as the fashion seems to be not to tell where gold is got, we shall keep the secret, thus imitating one of our correspondents.

SUFFICIENCY OF ROPE AT COLLIERIES.—In the Court of Session, on Tuesday last, an appeal from the Sheriff Court of Stirlingshire was brought by Mrs. Sarah Muldoon or Collins, a widow, against the working tenant of certain coal pits near Kilsyth, and concluded for damages in respect of the pursuer's husband having been killed while in the defender's employment through the breaking of a rope said to have been defective and inefficient for its purpose. The defence was—(1) That the rope was not defective, but had broken while being used for an improper purpose by the deceased and his fellow-workmen. (2) That, in any view, the master was not liable, inasmuch as the inspection of the rope had been deferred, according to the pit rules, upon the pithead man, who was a competent person, and for whose fault, if there was fault, the defender was not responsible in a question with his other servants. The Sheriff Substitute (Sedgwick), in a long and elaborate judgment, found for the pursuer, holding that the rope was proved to have been inefficient, and that the rules of the pit for which the defender was responsible were carelessly and improperly framed. The Sheriff (Blackburn), on appeal, reversed and found for the defender on both of the grounds maintained in defence. The pursuer having appealed, the Court adhered to the Sheriff's judgment—Lord Cowan, however, dissenting to the extent of his judgment solely upon the matter of fact that there was no sufficient evidence of the insufficiency of the rope.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

June 3.—Makers throughout this district have all the work they can do, and to clear off the ample list of orders on their books will enable them to afford full employment to all the hands for some time to come. As was predicted, the stay of the trade—at least in the principal branch, the manufacture of railway iron—are Russian and American requirements, and in this respect there is still a prosperous period to be looked forward to. The restriction which characterised transactions a short time ago is fast disappearing, and large orders on Russian account are now brought to this district. With the United States it is pretty clear the trade will be extensive throughout the year, the Tariff question, in all probability, having been disposed of. Much more freedom is, therefore, evinced in the giving out of contracts than when the fate of the Bill remained uncertain, and it is generally believed that even larger shipments will yet be made to the transatlantic ports than has been the case for some years past. From the south-west coast of America, and also from some of the colonies, enquiries are about to cease for a time at least. The demand on these accounts were only temporary, and the total requirements being in hand will shortly be executed and delivered. In Indian orders there is a falling off, and there will probably not be much done for the next two or three months. The tin trade moves slowly. The railway companies are purchasing average quantities for the extension and relaying of their lines. Steel rails are in request, in small quantities. The pig-iron trade is reported firmer, and prices have a tendency to advance. Bars are also in better request, and firmer as to prices. For plates, and the miscellaneous descriptions of make, there is no change to report in the demand.

The unsatisfactory state of the Tin-Plate Trade has called for special observations on several occasions. While the proprietors of iron and coal works are reaping the benefits of an improved state of trade, and realising advanced prices for their commodities, makers of tin-plates find themselves in scarcely a better position than during the worst times of the American war. This state of things is owing chiefly to the state of the tin market, which has placed makers at a serious disadvantage. The production of tin-plates has for the last twelve months been greatly reduced by agreement among the manufacturers, and some of the establishments have been entirely closed. Yet, notwithstanding this restricted production, smelters have from time to time made several advances in the quotations for tin; and these advances, it is contended, have not been brought about by any increase in the legitimate demand, for with the tin works employed only about half-time, the purchases of block tin cannot have been so large as formerly. It is urged by some that the remedy is to be sought in the price of plates; but as such a course is impracticable it would be useless to make the attempt, as it would only lead to a further reduction in the demand. While the present monopoly prevails in the tin market prices will always be liable to sudden fluctuations; and it would appear that the only remedy would be that manufacturers should purchase just sufficient to keep on their works, and in time such a course could not fail to lower quotations for block tin to the proper level.

The Steam Coal Trade is scarcely in so satisfactory a position as it was a few weeks ago, not, perhaps, because there is any actual falling off in the demand, as enquiries from the leading foreign markets continue good; but owing chiefly to the difficulty experienced in obtaining ships at the local ports of suitable tonnage for the distant markets. This causes serious inconvenience to many colliery proprietors, and irregularity of employment at their pits. Probably, however, it will only prove a temporary difficulty. The principal clearances during the week have been to the French markets, the Mediterranean and South American ports, and some shipments to the North of Europe markets. Prices are firm, and despite the efforts made by buyers to represent that the late advances were unwarranted by the state of the trade, there is no likelihood of lower quotations prevailing. In house qualities a quiet business is doing.

The announcement that the Blaenavon Company's works are to be transferred to a new joint-stock company (limited) has caused some surprise in the district, as it is well known that no works in South Wales have of late years made greater progress, or are being more successfully carried on, than these. It is universally admitted that the Blaenavon is one of the most valuable mineral properties in Monmouthshire, but it has not until within the last few years been thoroughly developed so as to show its capabilities. The impression of the best informed is that the new proprietary will enter into a safe and sound concern at a most favourable juncture in the iron trade, when the whole property and works have under the present management been brought into that efficient state that with its trading and large revenues combined must make it a very lucrative investment. Mr. Paton, it is understood, who has so ably and successfully managed the works for several years past, will retain his position under the new company.

As it was expected, an arrangement has been effected between the Plymouth Iron Company and the puddlers in their employ. In consequence of a misunderstanding having arisen respecting the mode of paying bounty to the men for regularity and quality of work, the puddlers had tendered a month's notice that they would cease to work if the system was changed, as proposed by their employers. The terms come to an amicable arrangement on both sides, and the men continue to work with the usual regularity.

A sad accident occurred a few days ago at the shaft of a new coal pit, which is being sunk by the Downhills Iron Company, at Cwmabgoed. Five men were being lowered in the shaft by means of a winch crab, when the rope slipped off the drum, and the poor fellows were precipitated to the bottom—a considerable depth. Two of them were killed instantaneously, and the others were very seriously injured.

About the beginning of the present year Mr. T. Dyne Steele, of the firm of Steele, Baker, and Co., Newport, was awarded the prize of 100 guineas for a design for a new bridge by the Corporation of Leeds. The Corporation have lately decided upon getting the work proceeded with, and have appointed Mr. Steele to superintend the construction. The consulting engineer for the Corporation is Mr. Barlow, upon whose recommendation in a report Mr. Steele's design was accepted.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the T. G. V., from St. Malo, with 115 tons of zinc ore, to order; Excel, from Bilbao, with 480 tons of iron ore, for T. Wood and Co.; Esther, from Bilbao, with 145 tons of iron ore, for T. Wood and Co.; Favorite, from Bilbao, with 370 tons of iron ore, for T. Wood and Co.; Paquetot de Brest, from Bilbao, with 104 tons of iron ore, for J. Brogiotti and Sons; Progress, from Redon, with 130 tons of iron ore, for Crawshaw and Co.; Glendard, from Duendes, with 760 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; Louisa, from Bilbao, with 517 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; Azores Packet, from Bilbao, with 192 tons of iron ore, for W. H. Tucker; Onward, from

Bilboa, with 180 tons of iron ore, for James Strick; Justitia, from Bilbao, with 110 tons of iron ore, for Cory Brothers; Pro Tem, from Bilbao, with 500 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; Harriet, from Bilbao, with 200 tons of iron ore, for James Strick; Maggie, from Antwerp, with 250 tons of fire-clay, for Richardson and Walters.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

June 2.—The supply of ships has not been so large in these ports during the past week, but most of the works have been well kept going, and trade generally continues to look up. The House Coal Trade is most quiet, but as during the summer stocks of first-class house coals are provided at various stations for the Government and others, even this trade cannot be complained of much. The demand for steam, cooking, and other kinds continues to improve, and as the use of steam coal must continue to increase most rapidly, looking at the immense increase of steam vessels, and extension of railways over the world, there is little to fear for the future. During the late long depression in the general trade of the country the steam coal trade of this district suffered most severely, and although the men worked short time for a long period large stocks of coal accumulated at most of the works in Northumberland; but all this is now changed, most of the works being well employed, and stocks are rapidly disappearing. The Iron Trade continues to improve, and consequently the demand for coke is unabated—indeed, it increases, and as the coal field which produces this peculiar kind of coal is, perhaps, the most limited in extent, the value of the coal must increase rapidly.

The demand for ship plates and rails continues to increase, and prices are consequently still looking up. Never since the commencement of iron shipbuilding was there so much animation shown in that trade as at present. The Tyne is literally crowded with new iron steamers, some of them of large size, and there is also much animation in this trade at Sunderland, Hartlepool, and the Tees. The demand for rails, bars, &c., appears to be without limit, and both blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, and foundries are as a rule extremely busy, so that all new works which have been commenced here lately have had a most favourable start; indeed, some of them have been fully engaged in assisting old firms to complete pressing extensive orders, the latter being glad to call in the assistance of the younger firms for this purpose.

The strike at the Backworth Colliery has terminated most unexpectedly and happily. The immediate cause of this arrangement is, without doubt, the unusual course which has been pursued by the Coal Trade Association; for instead of adhering to the usual course of arranging the terms on which the men were to make an agreement, they left the arrangement of these terms entirely to Mr. Hugh Taylor and Mr. Richardson, the resident viewer at Backworth. This arrangement left the managers of the colliery at liberty to make any proper and amicable arrangement with the men, and the men were certainly not interfered with by the executive committee of the Miners' Union, so that the parties were at liberty to make a mutual agreement, and this has been done accordingly. The men will go to work, and there is now little doubt, at the old scale of prices, and it is well known that on an average of the workings in the colliery they can make good wages at those prices. The work equal throughout the extension of this, that for the present the only concession likely to be made is that the strike shall be stopped—that the hardest and worst coal open in the Yard shall be stopped. It is almost unnecessary to remark that this fortunate adjustment of this very disagreeable case will save both parties some thousands of pounds, and it will prevent the men becoming pensioners on the funds of the Miners' Union.

The ventilation of collieries by mechanical means continues to make rapid progress. One of the fans on the principle of Guibal has been constructed lately at Black, Hawthorn, and Co.'s, Gateshead, and it is now in course of erection at the Hebburn Colliery for the purpose of ventilating the seams already opened there. For the purpose of opening out old works this fan possesses some peculiar advantages, apart from any question as to the relative economy of furnaces and mechanical ventilators. This will be readily acknowledged by all practical men, when it is considered that in opening out old workings there is always more or less danger of outbursts of explosive gas, and danger of the gas passing on to the furnace, when that is used for the purposes of ventilation. So that very great care is requisite in opening out old workings to prevent an explosion from the passing of bodies of gas on to the furnace, and, therefore, the use of a fan is most advantageous; it is, indeed, most admirably adapted for this purpose more especially, as there is no danger of an explosion, whatever quantity of gas may be drained from the old workings; and there is also another advantage, as the fan can be driven at increased speed when it is desired to clear away any accumulation of gas. So that the efficacy now arrived at in the construction of these fans most certainly tends to make the science of coal mining more simple, and most materially conduces to the safety of such operations as we have just glanced at very briefly.

The iron trade at Consett continues to prosper, and the Consett Iron Company have contracted with Mr. G. Foster, of Washington, to erect two new large blast-furnaces. All the latest improvements will be introduced in the furnaces.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—A general meeting of members will be held on Saturday, when the following papers will be read:—"On Boring against Water in Coal Mines," by Mr. Alexander Ross; "Some Remarks upon, and Illustrations from Various Authorities, showing the Inconveniences Arising from Varieties of Weights and Measures, Formerly and Still Used in the Northern Coal Trade," by Mr. William Green, Junr. The meeting at Glasgow has now been definitely fixed by the Institute of Engineers in Scotland for August 2, 3, 4, and 5. It is expected that there will be a large gathering on this occasion, and that many valuable communications will be made by members connected with the societies—that is, the Society of Engineers in Scotland, and the Mining and Mechanical Engineers of the North of England.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

June 2.—A steady trade is being done at the iron works in both the northern and southern divisions of the county, whilst the output of pig-iron continues large. The business doing in House Coal is by no means equal to what it has been, and there is a marked diminution in the tonnage being forwarded to London, and also to Birmingham and the West of England. Steam coal is now in better request, and a good deal is going to some of the Yorkshire ports for exportation, as well as to the home districts. For Lincolnshire, also, a fair business is being done for the supply of the furnaces there, the wagons returning with ironstone, which is found well suited for mixing with the local ores. The collieries in the Burton-on-Trent and on the Erewash Valley line are doing a moderate business, and from the last-named district a considerable tonnage of coal is being forwarded into Northamptonshire, where the production of pig-iron is now increasing, and from which 2000 to 3000 tons of ore are sent weekly over the Midland line into Derbyshire and South Yorkshire.

A strike lately took place at the recently opened out Monkwood Colliery, owing to some new regulations being introduced, which did not meet with the approbation of the workmen. The latter showed no disposition to come to terms, became abusive first, then threatening, and then acted with something approaching to violence, which necessitated the calling in of the police. Some of the men were brought before the magistrates and bound over to keep the peace. However, the disagreement is not likely to seriously interrupt the working of the colliery, as there is no Union in Derbyshire on which the men can rely for support, whilst the present is about the very worst time of the year for striking, seeing that business is very dull, the collieries working short time, whilst there is no dearth of good workmen.

The heavy branches of the Sheffield Iron Trade are still tolerably good, makers of heavy armour and other plates, rails, and railway material, such as wheels, tyres, axles, buffers, &c., being rather busily employed. Bessemer steel material is also in very active request, and the works were scarcely ever in a more healthy state than at present, there being some good orders in hand, not only on home account, but for exportation. A good deal is now being forwarded to America; the defeat of the Tariff Bill there has caused considerable disappointment to our manufacturers, who were desirous of having the duties on their goods settled without further delay. In the Rotherham district the iron works continue to be very fairly employed, but the collieries are only doing a moderate business. Some two or three of the pits in the neighbourhood of Barnsley are on something like full time, but from three to four days a week appears to be the rule at nearly all of them. The tonnage going over the Great Northern Railway to London and the South is now less than it has been since the commencement of the year, at least so far as the district named is concerned. In steam coal, however, a very fair trade is being done; but, unfortunately, that requires the stocking of the "soft" coal, as in the Barnsley seam both qualities have to be

got at the same time, being, in fact, all one bed. Engine fuel for Lancashire is in rather better request, but prices are scarcely remunerative.

On Wednesday the South Yorkshire Steam Coalowners' Association commenced business by shipping direct to Hull on their own account, having obtained the services of a well-qualified agent at that port, and one who is thoroughly conversant with the trade. It is expected that before long a similar course will be adopted with regard to Grimsby. The commencement thus made, although at first it may not meet with any large amount of success, seeing that most of the large contracts were entered into long before the association was formed, it is expected that a very material change will take place by the close of the year, when foreign buyers will see that it is to their benefit to make their contracts direct with colliery owners, instead of with merchants and brokers.

The Iron Trade in Leeds and the district is now tolerably active, the tool-makers and machinists being rather busier than they have been. Manufacturers of locomotive-engines, and other descriptions of railway material, are also doing a very good business.

Mr. Harrison, the manager of the Shirland Collieries (who is leaving at the end of the present month), has been presented with a testimonial of respect, consisting of a gold watch and chain, of the value of £21. (by Benson, of London). Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Capitt, of Rowbottom; Mr. Cunforth, of Alfreton; Mr. Clay, of Shirland; Mr. Barton, of Cromford; Mr. Howard, of Chesterfield, &c.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP—VERDICT OF CENSURE.—At the adjourned inquest on John Fearn, who lost his life at the Sinkingwood Colliery, near Thurstonland, through an explosion of fire-damp, Mr. E. N. Wardell, Inspector of Mines, closely examined the steward of the mine where the accident occurred, whose name is Hebblethwaite. It appears that on the morning when the accident occurred Fearn went into the pit, his "getter" not having then arrived, and not finding what he required at the spot where he was to work he proceeded further into the pit, having a naked light in his hand, but before he had got many yards he was met by a blast of foul air. He rushed back again, and when he arrived at the pit's mouth it was found that he was shockingly burnt. A conveyance was obtained, and he was conveyed to the Huddersfield Infirmary, where he died a few days afterwards. Evidence was now given by Hebblethwaite to the effect that his employers, Messrs. Haigh, would not procure any contrivance for the purpose of carrying off any foul air which might accumulate, nor did they, until after the accident, provide even so much as a gate to the mouth of the pit. Mr. Wardell said it was one of the grossest cases of negligence, both on the part of the manager and proprietors of the mines, that had come under his observation for some time. Hebblethwaite further stated that he had no one to assist him, and that, in addition to having to look after three portions of the pit, he had to break stones, and do anything else his employers required of him. After an enquiry of several hours the room was cleared, and the jury, having consulted together for nearly an hour, returned the following verdict:—"The death of the deceased has been accidentally caused by an explosion of fire-damp at Sinkingwood Colliery; the jury are of opinion that the rules of the pit have not been carried out; but, on the contrary, have been almost entirely disregarded by Hebblethwaite, the underground viewer. The jury consider that Hebblethwaite ought not to have had charge of more than one pit, and that the proprietor or proprietors are to blame in not seeing after the rules being carried out, and that there is a viewer under Hebblethwaite. The jury strongly recommend that an underviewer should be appointed for each pit."

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

June 2.—Steady continuous improvement still characterises the Iron Trade. The demand shows no sign of decline, and the make is gradually increasing throughout the district, though all the works are not yet on at full time. Pig-iron is decidedly firmer, and there is a disposition to buy in advance, in anticipation of a continued rise. All accounts concur in representing the great rail-producing works as getting full of orders, and the general anticipation is in favour of higher prices. On the whole, past experience makes one distrust, and almost fear, these sanguine hopes, for a sudden rise in the price of iron has very often been the prelude to a prolonged period of depression. Certainly all the signs of the times favour the expectation of a revived trade, and must lead to a greater demand for iron, which is now the very fibre of modern progress. In finished iron, boiler-plates, nail-roads for export, strip for tube-making, hoops for Lancashire, and bedstead iron for local purposes, are chiefly in request. The postponement of the American Tariff Reductions Bill has momentarily checked the demand from the States, but the orders on Australian account continue satisfactory, and some good foreign orders, not yet placed, are known to be in the market. Native ironstone, though still relatively low, owing to the present run upon hematites, is improving in value. The great proportions attained by the production of screws has led Messrs. Nettlefold and Chamberlain, of Birmingham, besides acquiring the works of the late Patent File Company, to make arrangements for the erection of large mills and furnaces, and they have also added a new wing to their principal works. The common nailmakers are urging their masters to grant an advance of wages, which everybody will be glad to hear they may be able to grant.

The boiler explosion which took place at Kidsgrove, in North Staffordshire, was a terrible affair. Twelve lives lost is a sad result of the neglect or oversight, whatever it was, which led to this accident. The Messrs. Kinnersley, who are the proprietors of the Clough Works, where the accident occurred, have the character of liberally making every provision calculated to ensure the safety of those whom they employ, but who can guarantee what depends on the judgment, the care, and the discretion of many men? The force exerted must have been very great to have carried an immense mass of iron some hundred feet high. An inquest is not the best conceivable means of arriving at the truth in such cases, but it is earnestly to be desired that the real cause of the accident should be discovered. There was something wrong somewhere, and no pains should be spared to find where the weak point lay. It is frightful to think of the vast power shut up in iron boilers, which are scattered all over the country, and are especially thick in the densest parts of towns.

Messrs. Ward and Son, of Priestfield, near Wolverhampton, have just raised, from a seam of new mine and fire-clay coal, a block weighing 3 tons 15 cwt., 18 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 4 feet 6 inches thick, which is to be shown at a hospital bazaar.

A death occurred last week in the Park Lane Colliery, Tipton, from the incautious use of gunpowder. At the inquest, on Saturday, on the deceased, Wm. Yard, it was shown that he had "bored" his coal, and was engaged in putting in a "shot." He held the powder-can in one hand, whilst with the other he was throwing powder into the hole from the lid of the vessel, and this notwithstanding that there was a lighted naked candle close to his arm. Suddenly an explosion occurred, and the unfortunate man was severely burnt on various parts of the body. Mr. Baker, the Government Inspector, strongly condemned the practice of using gunpowder in the manner adopted by the deceased, and would be far better if pitch-bags and cartridges were used. The copper screw was a safe apparatus to use in blasting coal. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

The Dudley Correspondent of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* writes:—

The mills and forges continue in fair operation, but are not kept so fully in gear as could be wished. Orders are far from being numerous, arising from the fact that prices seem to be too high. We have not overcome the effects of the late advance of 20s. per ton on finished iron, and there are but few parties who realise the best rates, based upon 87s. per ton for common bars at the works. All the producers of "marked" iron continue to command the prices fixed upon by the association, and probably under any circumstances will be enabled to do so for some time to come. For second-rate and more inferior productions it is not so easy to fix quotations, but prices have not receded to the extent which might have been anticipated because of the absence of orders, arising from the keen competition of other markets, which are more favourably circumstanced than South Staffordshire. Second-rate bars have been sold at 12s. 6d. under the list price—71s. 7d. per ton; and a make with a larger proportion of cinder has been sold at a much less figure for each—in fact, it is not easy to fix quotations for inferior productions, as they are governed in a great measure by circumstances. There is a fair amount of business being done at some of the foundry establishments. For rails there are comparatively few orders on hand, as other districts have so thoroughly the advantage of Staffordshire in the production of this description of manufactured iron. This time last year, when merchant iron was 11s. per ton less than it is now, there was far more activity at some of the works than at present. It is true there is more vigour in the market for pig-iron, but at 21s. 10s. per ton, it is not easy to fix quotations for it, and taking into account the high rate of fuel, the margin of profit is but of a wretched character. The requirements for coal for works purposes are large, but the supply is so much in excess of the demand that the colliers are only partially employed. The demand for native ironstone is increasing. Gubbins is worth at least 15s. 6d., and white ironstone 14s. 9d. per ton, long weight of 2640 lbs. to the ton. At the imperial standard of 2240 lbs. to the ton, the relative prices of the former should be 15s., and the latter 12s. 6d. per ton, which are the prices now realised. Some of the leading houses have very large stocks of ironstone on hand, but they are now going off pretty rapidly, and although the stone-getters are only partially employed, they submit to it with a good grace, feeling pretty confident that the briskness of demand which now exists will soon clear off the superabundant stocks, and before long they will be enabled to do full time again.

URANIUM METAL.—At Wheal Owles meeting Mr. Boyns, the purser, in his observations on the various workings of lodes throughout the mine, referred to the discovery of "oxide of uranium" on the Wheal Edward lode. This is well known to be a valuable metal. Mr. Boyns stated that he had sold 5 cwt. of it at 3s. 3d. per lb. He believed they could soon raise pretty much of it, and considered when properly dressed and brought into its pure state, fit for the market. It would be worth over 500s. per ton. With reference to the discovery of uranium, a correspondent states that Mr. William Jory Henwood, F.G.S., &c., who may be considered one of our greatest authorities on all matters connected with geology, found phosphate of uranium, *alias* uranite, on Great Wheal Edward lode (which is in the seaward portion of Wheal Owles), during the former working, about forty years ago; consequently there can be no doubt whatever of the existence of this va-

luable metal at this part of Wheal Owles. Mr. Henwood also states that a considerable quantity of uranium is produced in many years ago from the Providence Mine, Delant, as well as at Wheal Trenwith, near St. Ives.

Original Correspondence.

THE COLLIERS' ADDITION TO THE HARTLEY BALANCE.

SIR.—You were good enough to print my last list of contributions to this Fund, up to Jan. 26 last.

Since that time I have received the sums stated below, which you will, perhaps, kindly publish.

The donations to the Fund do not come in so well as is to be desired.

WM. JEFFRIES, Honorary Treasurer.	
Round Oak Offices, Brierley Hill, May 31.	
Amount previously acknowledged	£47 13 3
The Earl of Dudley's Salt Well Colliery:—	
No. 2 Pit	0 7 3
No. 18 Pit (3d subscription)	1 0 0
Wallow's Colliery, No. 1 Pit	1 0 0
Mr. Thomas Llewellyn	0 10 6
Blackheath Colliery, Rowley	2 15 9
Messrs. R. Mills and Co.'s Collieries, Pensnett:—	
No. 41 Brooch Pit	0 18 0
No. 42 Brooch Pit	0 12 0
No. 43 Thick coal	0 17 0
Hugh Lane and Barn Brooch Pits	1 4 0
Messrs. Mills's personal subscription	2 2 0
Messrs. John Bradley and Co.'s Shut End Colliery:—	
No. 12 Pit	0 5 9
No. 14 Pit	0 18 0
No. 15 Pit	0 18 6
No. 16 Pit	0 19 0
No. 17 Pit	1 3 3
No. 18 Pit	0 16 0
Lord Dudley's Colliery east of Dudley:—	
Obadiah Pearson's Pit	1 11 6
Richard Latham's Pit	0 10 0
N. and J. Dando's Pit	0 11 0
J. Guest and Co.'s Pit	1 0 0
John Warr's Pit	1 5 0

MINING IN NORTH WALES—ROYALTIES.

SIR.—The inhabitants of the Principality of Wales appear to be greatly delighted with the constant visits of capitalists from London and other cities and towns in the United Kingdom. Some very important discoveries are reported to have been recently made in new districts, hitherto little known to the investing public. It will be well if the great landed proprietors will meet these enterprising gentlemen liberally as regards the Royalty. This encouraging principle once adopted, much more capital will flow into the country. For several weeks past Mr. Abisalom Bennett, from Cornwall, has been exploring the deep valleys and mountains of North and South Wales, with his usual success, it is reported. Mr. Bennett has had great experience as a geologist, and one of more lodes of veins are said to be discovered by him, surpassing anything as yet found in the Principality.

THE TEIGN VALLEY LEAD AND BARYTES MINE.

SIR.—Agreeably with my promise, I now keep you informed as to the prospects and movements of this company. The specimens of lead ore submitted to analysis turned out 15½ ozs. of silver to the ton. The barytes has been reported upon, and found equal, in both quantity and quality, to our recent expectations, either for marketing in its present state or for manufacture (upon the mine), as carried out at the Van and other mines. The share list has been closed, but the directors retain a certain number of shares for special allotment, to enterprising men, at the general meeting to be held at Exeter in about a fortnight. Plans and particulars of the mine, with every further detail, may be had at my office, St. Stephen's-street, Bristol.

EAST CARADON MINE.

SIR.—When shares in this mine were 50l., and over, we were constantly assured by the agents that there was no diminution in the reserves, and that dividends would be continued for many years. This was, however, in direct opposition to the opinions expressed by Captain Thomas Trevillion and others, and these opinions proved to be correct, and the agents wrong. Once, again, we have the reports of these gentlemen in opposition to the reports of the agents, but this time they set a much higher value on the mine than the agents do, and say that the reserves are large and increasing, and that dividends ought to be given to the shareholders. Capt. Trevillion values the reserves on Child's lode alone at upwards of 40,000l., whilst the agent in his official reports has never mentioned this important fact. It is to be hoped that shareholders will attend the next meeting, in July, and demand that the mine should not be altogether worked for the benefit of a future generation.—June 2. A SHAREHOLDER.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

THE ROPE TRADE.

RUSSIAN HEMP ROPE.—The navigation of the Baltic being now open, Russian hemp is low, and enables us to reduce the price of cordage and bolt-rope £2 per ton from our last circular.

MANILLA HEMP ROPE.—The market for Manilla hemp is firmer than it was a few weeks ago, and is likely to continue high, as the supply does not exceed the demand, and we do not hear of any important increase in the shipment of hemp.

NEW ZEALAND HEMP ROPE.—This new description of rope is increasing in favour. We have had several very satisfactory reports of its wearing, and, as it is now the cheapest rope in the market, we recommend any who have not used it to give it a trial; but, as the quality varies so much, the greatest care is necessary in selecting the hemp. The strong fibre makes the best rope, and this we can work best by machinery.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.
Rope Works, Liverpool, June 8.

"GRIFFITHS V. NATALI."

This action, tried in the Ball Court, on Monday, before Mr. Justice Blackburn and a Common Jury, was brought by Mr. Samuel Griffiths, the well-known metal broker, of Old Broad-street, in the City of London, and largely connected with the iron trade of the Midland Counties, to recover from Messrs. Natali, Buller, and Co., the sum of 2841l. 9s. 2d., upon an account rendered for iron, copper, and other metals, and stocks or shares.

Mr. Anderson appeared for the plaintiff, but the defendant was unrepresented, and did not appear in person.

Mr. Samuel Griffiths, the plaintiff, was called into the witness-box, and stated that he was largely connected in the metal trade of the country, and for some time had known the defendant, Mr. George Natali, in the way of business; that, on Sept. 11, 1869, he received from the defendant a written authority to make purchases of Turkish, Italian, and other foreign stocks in the London market, and in pursuance of such authority he made large purchases to the amount of several thousand pounds, and paid the differences in respect of the purchases he made, and upon these purchases he claimed commission, and the sum of 2914l. 7s. 2d., money claimed for the differences. He claimed also a balance of 366l. 13s. upon a cash account. The accounts were proved to have been rendered to the defendant, who had acknowledged them, and made no objection to the amount, merely remarking that it was a large sum, and the loss upon the shares had been great; he had not, however, paid any part of the plaintiff's demand.

Mr. Justice Blackburn, upon these facts being proved, said there was evidence enough to justify the jury in finding a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of 2841l. 9s. 2d.

THE SOUTH FRANCES AND WEST BASSET BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

This case (Lyle v. Richards) was again before the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, and affords an illustration of the present state of our procedure and its results. In 1854 the proceedings commenced between the parties, the dispute being as to the boundaries of the two adjoining mines. In 1858 the cause came on for trial at the Assizes at Exeter, and the case was tried. Proceedings, however, were taken by the unsuccessful party against the verdict, and the result was that a new trial was ordered. The case came on for trial again at the Assizes in 1862, and thereupon further proceedings were taken upon a point reserved, which ultimately went to the Lords, who made a decision, taking a certain point as the boundary between the mines. There remained, however, the question of damages, and this had been left to Mr. Kingdon, Q.C., to settle, upon the basis of this determination of the Lords, as to the boundary; and the learned gentleman accordingly, after a careful enquiry and viewing the premises, decided the amount to be paid. This was in 1868. It might have been hoped that the case was now at an end, but far otherwise. It broke out again after the arbitration in the way of objection to the award, and in the course of last year a rule to refer the matter back to the arbitrator was obtained, on the ground that he had departed from the principle or rule laid down by the Lords in their decision. This rule now came on to be argued, and in the course of the argument many facetious remarks were made on the duration of the case, the length of the proceedings, and the vast mass of evidence and documents accumulated. Sir R. Collier (the Attorney-General), who had been one of the counsel in the case, appeared, with Mr. Archibald, for the party who desired to re-open the proceedings. Sir J. Karslake and Mr. Pinder appeared for the other party. After a long hearing, the Court discharged the rule to refer back the matter to the arbitrator, though without costs, the Court stating that they could not see their way to a correct understanding of the judgment of the House of Lords, and that in consequence they should decline to enforce the award by any summary proceedings, but leave it to be enforced, if necessary, by an action.

CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED MINES.—The petition for winding-up the Clifford Amalgamated Mines came on for hearing before His Honor, the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, on Monday, at his private chambers, Brompton, Middlesex, when Mr. R. W. Childs, of the firm of Messrs. R. W. Childs and Batten, London, instructed by Messrs. Smith, Roberts, and Paul, of Truro, appeared in support of the petition. After all the formal proofs had been gone into, His Honor granted the order to wind-up. At the same time an application was made to His Honor for the appointment of a liquidator, and after some discussion Mr. Charles Parry, of Scorrer, Cornwall, mine accounts auditor and accountant, was appointed the liquidator, subject to the usual confirmation within ten days.

Just published, price 1s., by post 1s. 1d.,

HOW TO MAKE MONEY BY PATENTS:

By CHARLES BARLOW.

London: BARLOW and CLARE, 29, Southampton-buildings, W.C.

GOVERNMENT OF PERU.

Issue of £11,920,000 sterling, nominal capital, 6 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, for the Construction of Railroads.

Redeemable at par by half yearly drawings, through the operation of an accumulative sinking fund, of 2 per cent. per annum, commencing in 1880, PRICE OF ISSUE 82½ PER CENT.

In conformity with the Law of the National Congress, dated the 15th January 1869, which conferred upon the Supreme Government of Peru the right of making contracts for the construction of certain railroads, and of paying for the same by the issue of Consolidated Bonds of the Republic of Peru, the said Government has arranged for the issue of such bonds as follows:—

For the construction of the railroad To the extent of
from Callao to La Oroya 27,000,000, or £ 5,520,000
And from Arequipa to Puno 32,000,000, or £ 6,400,000

Total 59,000,000, or £11,920,000

Messrs. J. HENRY SCHROEDER and Co., being duly authorised, beg to offer the said bonds for public subscription on the following conditions:—

1.—The bonds will be in amounts of £1000, £500, £200, £100, £50, and £20, being interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable by coupons half-yearly on Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year (the first being payable on Jan. 1 next).

2.—The coupons will be payable in London, in sterling; in Paris, at the exchange of 25 frs. per pound sterling; and in Amsterdam at the exchange of the day on London.

3.—The redemption will be effected by half-yearly drawings at par, commencing on April 1, 1880, by the operation of a sinking fund of 2 per cent. per annum of the entire capital, plus the interest on the redeemed bonds, so that the entire amount will be paid off at the end of 25 years from that date. The bonds so drawn will be paid off three months after the date of drawing.

4.—The Peruvian Government, however, reserves the right of putting the sinking fund into operation before the date above-named, and of augmenting the amount to be drawn at any of the half-yearly periods.

5.—The Peruvian Government guarantees the exemption of these bonds from all taxes or imposts of any kind in Peru.

6.—The securities specially hypothecated for the due payment of the interest and principal of these bonds are as follows:—

1.—The National credit of the Republic, solemnly pledged by the Government of Peru, in the name of the Republic, with the general hypothecation of all its real property and revenues.

2.—The Customs dues of the Republic of Peru, amounting annually to sales 4,000,000, or £800,000.

3.—The railways to be constructed from Callao to La Oroya, and from Arequipa to Puno, also the existing railroad from Megota to Arequipa, with all lands, buildings, rolling-stock, workshops, and appurtenances. This latter railroad has just been completed, at a cost to the Government of £2,400,000.

4th.—The surplus proceeds of the guano to be imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her colonies, to the Continent of Europe, and to the United States of America, after providing for the service of the existing 5 per cent. Government loan of 1865 (of which £7,199,200 is still in circulation), and of the guaranteed Placo-Ica Railway loan of £290,000. The amount required for the annual service of the loan of 1865 is £1,000,000, that of the guaranteed Placo-Ica Railway Loan £20,800. The sales of guano amount to 650,000 tons per annum, producing a net revenue of about £4,400,000.

5th.—After the 1st of July, 1879 (the term fixed for the final redemption of the loan of 1865), the present Bonds become a first charge upon the entire proceeds of guano of the Republic of Peru (subject only to the guaranteed Placo-Ica Railway Loan of £290,000) and no other loan can under any circumstances take precedence of these Bonds.

6.—The subscription price is 82½ per cent., payable in the following instalments:—

£ 5 0s. on application.
£12 10s. ,, allotment.
£15 0s. ,, the 20th August, 1870.
£15 0s. ,, the 20th October, 1870.
£15 0s. ,, the 31st December, 1870, deducting £3 coupon due 1st January, 1871, less income tax.
£10 0s. ,, the 20th February, 1871.
£10 10s. ,, the 20th April, 1871.

Subscribers have the option of paying in full all the instalments under discount, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, on any day when an instalment falls due.

Allowing for discount on the instalments the price is reduced to 81½ per cent. The non-payment of any of the instalments at their due dates subjects all previous payments to forfeiture.

Script certificates to bearer will be issued against allotment letters, to be exchanged for the definite bonds as early as possible after payment of all the instalments.

The bonds will be signed on behalf of the Supreme Government of Peru by a special commissioner appointed for that purpose, and countersigned by Messrs. J. Henry Schroeder and Co. Coupons for the half-yearly interest due the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year will be attached.

Applications will be received by Messrs. J. Henry Schroeder and Co. on Tuesday the 8th June, Wednesday the 9th June, and for applications from the country until noon on Thursday the 10th June.

The allotments will be made as early as possible after the close of the subscription. In cases where the amount allotted is less than was applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards payment of the next instalment, and if more than sufficient for that purpose the residue will be returned to the subscribers.

Where no allotment is made the amount of deposit will be returned without delay.

Subscriptions will be opened simultaneously:—

In Paris { at the Office of the Société Générale pour
favoriser le développement du Commerce et
de l'Industrie en France.
Amsterdam { At Messrs. Lippmann, Rosenthal, and Co.'s.
At Messrs. Wertheim and Gompertz's.
Hamburg { At the Nord-Deutsche Bank.
At Messrs. L. Ehrhens and Sons.
Brussels { At Messrs. Casel and Co.'s.
New York { At Messrs. Baitzer and Taak's.

But scrip certificates issued in respect of London allotments can only be paid on and exchanged for bonds in London.

145, Leadenhall-street, London, 4th June, 1870.

WIRE TRAMWAY, BRIGHTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FIVE MILE EXHIBITION LINE OF HODGSON'S SYSTEM OF WIRE ROPE TRANSPORT, on the Brighton Downs at Kemp Town, will be WORKED from One to Four on SATURDAY and MONDAY AFTERNOONS till the end of September, 1870. On other days by arrangement.

For cards to view, and information, apply to—

M. BEALE, 21, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

THE TERRAS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

We invite capitalists and investors to go on the mine, and see for themselves. If they are not judges, take their agent, and be convinced of its bona fides.

Clients, investors desirous of making money rapidly should at once apply, according to their means, for shares at 25s. each, fully paid up, no further liability. There is really no risk, from the yield of tin through the 48 heads of stamps, which is considerably over that represented in the prospectus; it is now a conclusive matter that a dividend mine is certain. We are advised when the 200 heads of stamps are at work that instead of 10 tons of tin, as represented, they will be enabled to send nearer 30 tons of tin, worth £75 per ton, into the market monthly. We are so thoroughly convinced of the value of this property that we strongly advise our clients and investors to lose no time in making application to us for the few unallotted shares. No shares after the 15th can be supplied under 30s. each, therefore application should be made at once for the shares at 25s. each to Messrs. ENDREAN and Co., 85, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO begs to inform his CLIENTS and FRIENDS that he is now on a TOUR OF INSPECTION through CORNWALL, and that all communications will, with promptitude, be attended to if addressed to Royal Hotel, Truro.

Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, E.C., 27th May.

THE MINING ATLAS.

Part IV. now in the press. Price 1s.; post free, 1s. 2d.

Mr. SPARGO begs to intimate that Part IV. is now in the press, and will be ready and forwarded to the subscribers on or about the 7th June proximo. Intending subscribers should make early application either at the MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., or direct to the Author. Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, E.C.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform his CLIENTS that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. OXIDE OF COBALT. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c. NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX AND CHEMICAL WORKS.

NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE. JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER. Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tinca. THE WORKS ON SALE.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.

COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS, F BROKERS AND COAL EXPORTERS, METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, SWANSEA.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, and Co. having erected an assay office, and engaged the services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch of their business, they are now in a position to make correct assays of silver, copper, and other mineral ores, on the most moderate terms.

TO ENGINEERS, &c.

NEW MOTIVE POWER,
COMBINED AIR AND STEAM,
SAVING ABOVE FIFTY PER CENT. FUEL.

GALLOWAY AND COMPANY WILL GRANT LICENCES
TO ENGINEERS TO APPLY MR. G. BELL GALLOWAY'S INVENTION
TO ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF ENGINES, as contained in his Patent dated
January 7th, 1865.
For terms of licence, address B. FOTHERGILL, Esq., C.E., 15, George-street,
Manston House, London.

VALUABLE CORNISH MINING MACHINERY.

MESSRS. J. C. LANYON AND SON have FOR SALE a very
superior lot of the above, including—
80, 60, 50, 30, and 24 inch PUMPING ENGINES;
24 inch ROTARY ENGINE, with CAPSTAN;
22 inch ditto, with CAPSTAN and CRUSHER;
Several good BOILERS;
A large assortment of PITWORK of all sizes; STRAPPING PLATES, rolled
and fagged, all of which are secondhand, in good condition, and will be sold
on very reasonable terms.
For particulars, apply to—
LANYON AND SON, MERCHANTS, REDRUTH.
Dated Redruth, Feb. 23, 1870.

SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE,
IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

PUMPING ENGINES, of various sizes,—viz., 80 in., 70 in.,
60 in., 50 in., 40 in., 30 in.
WINDING ENGINES, STAMPING ENGINES, STEAM CAPSTANS, and
CRUSHERS of various sizes.
A NUMBER OF BOILERS.
PITWORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for
MINING PURPOSES.

TO BE SOLD, AT MODERATE PRICES.

For further particulars, apply to—

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO.,
ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
HAYLE, CORNWALL,
AND HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF

PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES of
the largest kind in use, SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MINING
MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.
SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

SOUTH EXMOUTH MINE, HENNOCK, DEVON.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following, viz.:—
40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE.
25 in. cylinder WHIM ENGINE, with CRUSHER attached.
60 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS in shaft.
30 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS at surface.
Timber, and various useful mining materials.
Apply to Capt. JOHN CORNISH, Frank Mills Mine, Christow; or to Mr. J. O.
HARRIS, Public Accountant, 2, Gandy-street, Exeter.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at PAR CONSOLS
MINE, near Par Station, CORNWALL,

EIGHT STEAM ENGINES,

Including ONE 80 in. (with BOILERS), for pumping, stamping, and drawing
purposes; THREE HUNDRED PUMPS, from 6 in. to 20 in.; H and door-
pieces; hammered iron rod plates; rail, scrap, and cast iron; with a large
quantity of useful MINING MATERIALS.
For particulars, apply to Capt. PUCKEY, at the counting-house.

WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY,
CORNWALL,
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING and OTHER ENGINES and GENERAL
MACHINERY, have FOR SALE:—

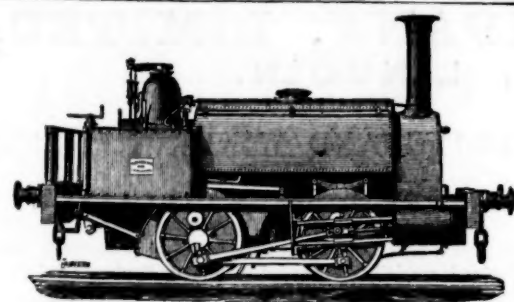
ONE 36 in. PUMPING ENGINE, secondhand.
ONE 30 in. PUMPING ENGINE, secondhand.
ONE 8 in. HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, new.
Several CORNISH BOILERS.
Also a large assortment of NEW and SECONDHAND PITWORK, at mode-
rate prices.
LONDON OFFICES,—1 and 2, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET
BUILDINGS, E.C.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERMENTIONED ENGINES:—
ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER.
ONE 30 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke, with or without
BOILER, wrought iron fly-wheel shaft, and 10 ton fly-wheel; 12 heads of stamps
connected.
ONE 30 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. and 8 ft. stroke, with or with-
out BOILER.
ONE 12 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with ONE ton BOILER.
THREE CORNISH BOILERS, from 10 to 12 tons each, in excellent condition.
Also, several CORNISH CRUSHERS, of various sizes.
For further information, apply to—
W. MATHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK.
Tavistock, April 13th, 1870.

FOR SALE, cheap, several FIRST-CLASS NEW PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES, with all recent improvements, and guaranteed;
9-horse power, 12-horse power, and 25-horse power, ready for delivery.
Superior PIT WINDING GEAR supplied at a short notice, suitable for
Portable Engines.

FOR SALE, an excellent SECONDHAND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE,
with a NEW MORTAR MILL.
Apply to—
BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

MESSRS. W. BRUNTON AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
REDRUTH, CORNWALL; AND BRYMBO, NEAR WREXHAM.



TANK LOCOMOTIVES,
FOR SALE OR HIRE.

HENRY HUGHES AND CO.
LOUGHBOROUGH.

MARTYN AND CO'S SELF-ACTING BUDDLE
(PATENTED).
LICENSES GRANTED BY R. MARTYN, CLINTON VILLA, REDRUTH,
CORNWALL.

F. N. GIBBORNE'S PATENT MECHANICAL
BALANCE-WEIGHT SIGNALS FOR MINES, &c.

THESE SIGNALS supply a want long felt in giving INSTANT
COMMUNICATION IN MINES at SEVERAL PLACES at the SAME
TIME without the aid of electricity, but by a single rod or chain; so that a
degree of safety is ensured hitherto unknown.
The price is also very low, and the mechanism so simple that any ordinary
mechanic could put it in order if out of adjustment.
The same patent, as applied to ships, has received the approval of the Chief
Engineer, Chatham Dockyard (vide Times, Aug. 12, 1868).

SOLE AGENT FOR MINERS:—
Mr. GEORGE B. JERRAM, ENGINEER, WASHINGTON BUILDINGS,
BRUNSWICK STREET, LIVERPOOL.

N.B.—Mr. JERRAM is now visiting the different mines with working model

PIT BAROMETERS—MINING INSTRUMENTS.

JOHN DAVIS,

MANUFACTURER OF MINING and SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,
DERBY.

MAKER (by appointment) of HEDLEY'S DIALS.

Price List on application.

STERNE'S PATENT PNEUMATIC SPRINGS FOR COAL CAGES.
Price 4s 10s. per set of four.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE NEW TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause, Nicholson
v. Green, and dated the 16th day of April last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 15th day of June inst., at
Twelve o'clock at noon, the
20 (SIXTEEN) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, Matthew Greens
Of and in the said MINE.
(Agent for Andrew and Atkins, 8, George yard, Lombard-street,
London plaintiff's solicitors).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 1, 1870.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE EAST WHEEL BASSET MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause of Abbott
v. Harris and Others, dated the 4th day of May last, BY PUBLIC AUC-
TION, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June
instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon, the following PARTS or SHARES, viz.:—
2 (SIXTEEN) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, John Norton;
2 (SIXTEEN) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, Matthew Small; and
1 (SIXTEEN) PART or SHARE of the defendant, Duncan Crawford,
Of and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro
(Agents for S. T. G. Downing, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Redruth).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 1st, 1870.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE CARN CAMBORNE MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in the Cause of
Harding v. Johns and Others, dated the 17th day of February, 1869, at
the Registrar's Office, at Truro, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June instant, at
Twelve o'clock at noon, the
45 (SIXTEEN) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, Bennett Johns
(the executor of J. H. Johns, deceased); the
20 (SIXTEEN) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, Mr. A. A. Fielder; the
5 (SIXTEEN) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, W. H. Bishop; and the
5 (SIXTEEN) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, James Ayson,
Of and in the said MINE.
(Agent for Messrs. H. W. Childs and Batten, 25, Coleman-
street, London, Plaintiff's Solicitors).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 1st, 1870.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the
CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED MINING COMPANY. By an Order made
by His Honor, the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the above Matter, dated
the 30th day of May, 1870, on the petition of Robert Richards Broad, of Fal-
mouth, in the county of Cornwall, Esquire, one of the committee of manage-
ment of the said company, and also a contributory thereof, it was ORDERED
that the said CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED MINING COMPANY should be
WOUND-UP by this Court under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.
And by the said Order Charles Parry, of Scorrer, in the said county, was ap-
pointed provisionally the official liquidator of the said company, unless objected
to by any contributory or creditor thereof, by application duly made to the
Court in that behalf within ten days from the date of the said order, and sub-
ject thereto.
J. ROBERTS, Truro, Petitioner's Solicitor.
Dated Truro, 1st day of June, 1870.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the
TREVENEN and TREVENENHERE UNITED MINING COMPANY.—
TENDERS will be RECEIVED at the Registrar's Office, Truro, until Wednes-
day, the 8th day of June instant, stating the highest price which will be given
for the following

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, viz.:—

22 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, 5 ft. stroke, with 8 ton BOILER, fly wheel
15 ft. diameter, wrought iron axle, cast iron cage, 100 fms. 6 in. rope, 20 ft.
shears, one flat sheave, 6 ft. diameter and 6 in. wide, 70 fms. 5 in. wire rope,
and 20 ft. 10 in. timber, now at Trevenen and Trevenenhere United Mines, in
the parish of Wendron, within the said Stannaries.

The above can be seen on application to the Officer of the Court, at the mines,
and further particulars obtainable of—
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 1st, 1870.

WALWORTH ROAD—TO MILLERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

MR. STANLEY ROBINSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on
the Premises, at the corner of Graham and Blucher-streets, adjoining
the Railway Station, on Monday, June 20th, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely,
THE LEASE OF THE THREE-STORY WAREHOUSE,

Together with the PLANT and MACHINERY, comprising a new 20 horse power
ENGINE and BOILER, TWO PAIRS of new French BUR MILL STONES,
FLOUR DRESSING MACHINE, CRANK, &c.
May be viewed the Saturday before and morning of sale, and particulars ob-
tained of Mr. STANLEY ROBINSON, Auctioneer, 11, Ironmonger-lane, Cheap-
side, E.C.

ROCHE, CORNWALL.

MR. CONGDON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at Dunn's
Hotel, St. Austell, on Monday, the 13th June, 1870, at Five o'clock, the
WELL-KNOWN CLAY WORKS, called

OLD LITTLEJOHNS.

Also, TWO HUNDRED TONS OF CHINA-CLAY.
Particulars may be obtained of Captain MARTIN RICHARD, St. Austell.

MERIONETHSHIRE—THE ABER-HIRNANT ESTATE.—An exceedingly im-
portant and highly valuable FREEHOLD DOMAIN, containing about 12,000
acres, in a ring fence, situate in the parish of Llanfawr, in the county of
Merioneth, about three miles from the market-town of Bala and Station on
the Great Western Railway, Ruxton to Dolgellau, within eight hours of Lon-
don, three and a-half hours of Liverpool, and within easy reach of Manches-
ter, Birmingham, and Chester. The Aber-Hirnant residence is a comfortable
shooting-box, charmingly placed in a romantic valley. The home grounds
are beautifully park-like, rugged, and precipitous, with the River Hirnant, in
which there is excellent trout fishing, winding through the same, and the long
valley, on the hill sides of which are charming sites for a mansion, and nearer
to the town of Bala, are positions unequalled for villas. There are a balliff's
house and several farmhouses, with enclosed lands (arable
and grass), containing upwards of 3000 acres, some farms in hand, and others
let to Scotch and Welsh tenants, at very moderate rents, with extensive and
valuable sheep-walks. The growing-moors contain about 9000 acres, and
have long been celebrated as being the most excellent in Wales, and equal to
many of the best Scotch moors, both in extent and capabilities. They abound
in heather, and are in a wild and lovely mountain district. There is good
partridge, woodcock, and snipe shooting. A public road from Bala passes
by the Aber-Hirnant residence; with this exception, there are but few public
roads through the property. This important domain possesses numerous
valleys, gorges, and passes of great beauty and extent; some are specially
selected by tourists for their grandeur and picturesque character, the scenery
being equal to the Cumberland and Westmoreland Lake District. Among the
principal valleys are the Ystrad-Gros; the Hirnant, where is the confluence
of the two rivers; above which is a large pool, the Nant-y-Sarn, the Hirnant-
Corns, the Rhos-y-Gwalin, where at Pont-Rhiwaeog (the Plain of the
Wounded) a great battle was fought. Besides these, there are other valleys,
romantic glades and glens, most of which contain mountain streams, thus
forming endless cascades and falls. This may justly be termed a virgin estate,
it having never yet been developed. It is known to contain most valuable
and inexhaustible beds of slate, of excellent quality, also a mountain of
steatite, commonly known as soapstone. There are also two sorts of lime-
stone, in great abundance, and Red Sandstone, underlying which it is almost
certain there are beds of coal. There are also indications of lead and other
minerals, and should these be hereafter worked they could be easily con-
veyed by tramways through the valleys to the Bala railway station; thus, as
an investment this property would prove especially beneficial. The hill sides
are particularly adapted for the growth of larch, which can be seen by the
larch plantations now existing. In the event of some large towns requiring
extra water-supply, this estate has natural capabilities for making reservoirs,
into which the mountain streams could be conveyed, and thence to the re-
quired district. In Llanfawr Church there are faculty pews belonging to the
estate, and about a mile from Aber-Hirnant residence a church has lately been
erected, in which is a new accommodation for the residents of the estate. The
present rental is small compared with the extent of the estate, but is capable
of considerable increase. The moor shooting and mineral advantages give
the great value to the property, combined with its extent, embracing an area
of about sixteen square miles.

MESSRS. DRIVER have been instructed to OFFER the above
VALUABLE and IMPORTANT DOMAIN to PUBLIC COMPETITION,
at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Tuesday, August 2, at Two,
in One Lot. Particulars, with plans and views, are preparing.

For further information in the meantime, apply to Messrs. COODE, KINGDON,
and COTTON, solicitors, 7, Bedford-row, London; or to Messrs. DRIVER, sur-
veyors, land agents, and auctioneers, 4, Whitehall, London, S.W.

NOTE.—The Aber-Hirnant residence and estate to be viewed by orders only,
to be had of the solicitors and auctioneers as above.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at WREXHAM
COLLIERY, WREXHAM, DENBIGHSHIRE, TWO large T BOBS and
TWO ROCKERS, with fittings complete; about 150 yards of 19 inch PUMPS,
faced; several 18 inch CLACK PIECES, working barrels, buckets, and con-
nections, complete; quantity of DOOR and PUMP JOINT RINGS, PUMP
ROD PLATES, BOLTS, &c.; a 23 inch PLUNGER POLE and CASE, and a
12 inch ditto. Also a 21 inch high-pressure BEAM ENGINE, complete, and
other PUMPING MACHINERY.

For particulars, apply to—
MR. WILLIAM WILSON, Manager.

THE WHEEL MARY FLORENCE MINE.

IN LIQUIDATION.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, for the remainder of a term of
21 years, from the 25th day of March, 1864 (subject to the royalties of a
minimum yearly rent of £20, and 1-15th dues, to merge in the rent if exceeding
the same yearly),

THE LEASE OR SETT OF THIS MINE.

Together with the MACHINERY thereon.
The mine is situated in the well-known mining district of CALLINGTON,
CORNWALL, at the foot of Kit Hill, close to the junction of kyllas and granite,
and immediately adjoining the Holmehush and Kelly Bray Mines, which have
returned large profits.

The sett is traversed its whole length, about 600 fathoms, by four lodes, con-
taining tin and copper, large quantities of which have already been raised and
sold. Also a strong and masterly lead lode. It is more valuable by the fact that
three cross-courses cut the lodes nearly at right angles. An engine-shaft has
been sunk about the centre of the sett to the depth of 33 fathoms. A line of flat-
rods has been attached to the engine, 100 fms. west to Saw's shaft, which shaft
has been sunk to the 55 fm. level.

The MACHINERY and PLANT consist of a 25 in. ROTARY ENGINE, with a
9 ton BOILER, and about 70 fms. of 9 in. pitwork, rods, &c., almost equal to
new; together with all the requisites for the proper carrying out of the workings.
The mine is now in full course of working, with all the requisite machinery
and buildings erected for its full development; and considering the number of
the lodes, the character of the country, and prosperous mines in the neighbour-
hood, there is every prospect of its turning out, in a short time (if vigorously
worked), a valuable property, and such as is rarely offered to the public.

Permission to inspect the mine, the conditions of tender, and the lease, to-
gether with further particulars, may be obtained of—
Mr. SAW, 27, Bedford-street, Plymouth, Liquidator.

To whom Tenders should be sent on or before 24th June, 1870.
Dated Plymouth, May 31st, 1870.

VALUABLE LEAD MINE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE OFFER, all that valuable LEAD
MINE, called "OLD CARRS," or "CARRS WEST OF NENT," situated
in the midst of, and surrounded by, the rich and prolific mines of the London
Lead Company, at NENTHEAD.

The mine is held under lease of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,
and is renewable on its termination. The west cheek of the vein has been
wrought from time immemorial, and has been very productive, ore having been
raised as low as 7s. per bag. The east cheek of the vein is thrown down, and
remains entirely unexplored. Some of the small shareholders are unwilling to
embark in the undertaking of exploring it, which necessitates a sale.

Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. JOSEPH BLACKLOCK,
Nenthead, the agent; Mr. WILLIAM HALL, Coal Merchant, Alston; or Mr.
SHAW YOAMAN, Garrigill, any of whom will receive offers in writing until the
1st day of July next ensuing.—Nenthead, 1st June, 1870.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, with IMMEDIATE
POSSESSION, all those works known as the

CASTLEFORD IRON WORKS,

Situate at CASTLEFORD, near LEEDS, comprising:—
A SMELTING FURNACE, a BLOWING ENGINE, of 25 horse power, with
BOILERS, &c., in perfect repair, with patent flues and hot air stove.
Also, TWENTY COKE OVENS, the heat from which is conducted to the
boiler; also a water lift, weighing machine, smiths' shop, offices, &c., and about
four acres of freehold land, in which exist excellent beds of clay and sand.

The North-Eastern Railway, which adjoins on one side, and the Aire and
Calder Navigation, which adjoins on the other side of the works, afford every
facility for receiving material, and sending away the manufactured produce.
A small foundry is attached to the works, which may be purchased at the
same time.

A portion of the purchase money may, if required, remain on security of the
premises.

If NOT SOLD, the WORKS WILL BE LET.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM, C.E., Low Beechburn
Colliery, near Darlington; or to Messrs. NORTH and SONS, Solicitors, Leeds.

VICTORIA COLLIERY, NEAR COVENTRY.

TO BE SOLD, ALL THAT VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE
COLLIERY, WORKS, AND PREMISES, with FREEHOLD LAND and
MINES adjoining, situate at FOLESHILL, in the county of WARWICK, and
known as

THE VICTORIA COLLIERY,

Either as a going concern or for breaking up after the coal and minerals lying
near and around the shafts are gotten, the coal lying in the deep having been
stopped working by a fire, now believed to be extinguished.

The COLLIERY and WORKS comprise OFFICES; TWO SHAFTS, each
240 yards deep; TWO WINDING ENGINES, one of 40-horse power, high pres-
sure—the other 35-horse power, condensing; a PUMPING ENGINE, of 10-horse
power, high pressure, to feed the boilers; ONE SAW MILL ENGINE, of 10-
horse power, high pressure; ONE WINDING ENGINE, of 50-horse power, high
pressure, for drawing coals up the incline; and a PUMPING ENGINE, of 30-
horse power, high pressure for pumping water up the incline, together with
suitable and excellent BOILERS, water tanks, weighing machines, cages, and
extensive tramways and affixed rails, the whole being in good repair, and ex-
cellent working order. And all the ungoten MINES of COALS, IRONSTONE,
and other MINERALS lying under about 84 acres of land, all adjoining, about
26 acres thereof, including the site of the colliery works, being held for a term
of 100 years, from the 29th September, 1854, subject to the payment of the sum
of £115s. at Michaelmas next, and £29 2s. 6d. for one year following, and after-
wards at a pepper-corn rent, and to £3 per acre for surface and damaged land
—the present surface-rent for colliery works being £18 12s. a year.

Nearly the whole of the valuable white and other ironstone is entire, and can
be worked in connection with the ungoten coal with facility and advantage, it
being partly opened.

There is a branch railway from the colliery to the Nuneaton Branch of the
London and North-Western Railway, subject to the payment of a yearly rent
of £50 to the railway company for the term of 21 years from 1854, and the cost
of maintaining and repairing it. It is worked jointly with the Wyken Colliery.

Valuable adjoining mines could be worked from the present shafts, and with
the existing machinery.

For further particulars and permission to view, apply to Mr. J. T. WOOD-
HOUSE, Mining Engineer, Derby; or Messrs. TROUGHTON, LEA, and KIRBY,
Solicitors, Coventry.

NORTH FIELD IRON WORKS, ROTHERHAM.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the NORTH FIELD IRON WORKS,
adjoining upon the River Dun Navigation, with siding to the South
Yorkshire branch of the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, comprising every
requisite for an extensive business ready for work.

Rent, price, and other particulars, may be known on application to Messrs.
HOYLE and SON, Solicitors, Rotherham.

IRON, COAL, AND BRICK WORKS, near WREXHAM.

TO BE LET, the following ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES:—
THE LLAY IRON WORKS, comprising FORGE and SHEET IRON MILL,
driven by powerful water wheel and steam engine, with heating furnace, an-
nealing furnace, and six puddling furnaces; egg boiler, heated with waste heat
from furnaces; and tubular firing boiler, steam hammer, shears, and other
machinery; offices, machine house, carpenters' and smiths' shops, clinder kiln,
and other requisite buildings, recently erected, and in good condition.

THE BRICK WORKS comprise STEAM ENGINES and CLAY GRINDING
MACHINE; brick sheds, ovens, &c.

The estate abounds with clay suitable for the manufacture of fire bricks, blue
bricks, tiles, and sanitary pipes, of excellent quality.

The COLLIERY comprises the MINES of COAL and IRONSTONE under
TWENTY-THREE ACRES of LAND, with engine houses, pumping engine,
with capstan, and 22 yards of 12 in. lift in the shaft; winding engine, complete,
with pit frames, pulleys, wheels, wire rope, and other requisite machinery;
carpenters' and smiths' shops, all newly erected, and ready for work. The
shafts are struck, it is believed, within a few yards of several excellent beds of
coal, which have been proved, and are being worked in adjoining estates.

The above-mentioned properties are situated about three miles from Wrex-
ham, and only a few miles from a sea port. They have been erected in a most
substantial manner, regardless of expense, and are well adapted for carrying
on an extensive and profitable business in the iron, coal, and brick trades, and
they may be worked together or separately.

The Wrexham, Mold, and Cornhill Quay Railway passes near to the property.

The works may be inspected by applying to Mr. WALDEN, on the Premises.

To treat, apply to Mr. WILLIAM HATTON, of Bilston.

COAL FIELD TO LET.

TO BE LET, for Nineteen Years, with entry at Lammas next,
the COAL FIELD OF CLUNY, in the parishes of KINGLASSIE and
AUCHTERDERRAN, and county of FIFE, with the COLLIERIES' HOUSES, all
as lately possessed by Messrs. LANDALE and BOTD, with a trifling alteration in
the lodes, and with the exception of some of the houses formerly occupied
in connection with the colliery.

The coal field has been fitted up with MACHINERY and PLANT of an ex-
cellent description, and suitable for the field, and a tenant may take the machinery
and plant at valuation, or pay interest on the value thereof, as may be arranged.

The coal in the adjoining lands has been wrought for many years, and proved
to be of excellent quality, and that now to be let is expected to be equally good.

If desired, a FIELD of LAND can be LET along with the coal field.

For further information, application may be made to Messrs. DUNDAS and
WILSON, C.S., 16, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh; Messrs. J. and G. H. GEDDES,
9, Melville-crescent, Edinburgh; or to Mr. J. L. GOW, Raith, Kirkcaldy, who
will give directions for showing the boundaries, and offers will be received up
till 30th June next.

NORTH WALES.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, part of a most
VALUABLE SLATE and SLAB PROPERTY, held on lease for a term
of 40 years, from March, 1863, at 1-15th royalty.

The property advertised is a counterpart of a slate and slab range now in
work, the merits of which will bear the fullest investigation.

Both the slab and slate veins are unusually thick, and require, comparatively,
but small capital to return large profits.

The property has the advantage of a splendid water power, and a tramway
passes through the sett to the shipping port—distance about six miles.

Full particulars can be had by applying, by letter, to "Box C 31," Post Office,
Liverpool; or to—

Mr. JOSEPH KELLOW, Quarry Engineer, 2, Park-terrace

Port Madoe, North Wales.

RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNSELY.
MESSRS. G. W. AND T. CRAIK
 ARE PREPARED TO
SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
 Either for cash, or by deferred payments through wagon-leasing companies.
 WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGGON COMPANY,
 LIMITED,
 MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY WAGGONS, WHEELS AND AXLES,
 CARTS, LORRIES, WOOD WHEELS, PATENT WROUGHT IRON WHEELS
 AND AXLES, BARROWS, PUMPS, DOUBLE PURCHASE CRABS, &c., &c.
 IRON WORKS—BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.
 Catalogues free by post.

MARTIN'S PATENT PISTON,
 FOR STEAM AND OTHER ENGINES,
 Effecting a SAVING OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. IN FUEL, with TEN PER
 CENT. ADDITIONAL POWER.
 Address,—
MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND BOLTON,
 ST. HELEN'S FOUNDRY,
 (Patent Piston) SWANSEA.

WARTON NATIVE OXIDE OF IRON
 IS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER PAINT IN
 BODY AND BRILLIANCY OF COLOUR,
 AND, UNLIKE LEAD PIGMENTS,
 IS INNOCUOUS TO THE WORKMEN USING IT.
 Prices may be obtained on application to the agents,—
H. J. WALDUCK AND CO.,
 No. 1, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

MACHINERY FOR MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES.
 SAWING, PLANING, DRESSING, AND ROCK-BORING MACHINES
 FOR SLATE.
 WATER BALANCES, WATER WHEELS, WINDING AND PUMPING MA-
 CHINERY: and PLANT of every description for MINES or QUARRIES.
 STEAM ENGINES—STATIONARY, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE.
 BOILERS AND GIRDER WORK.
 SHAFTING, PULLEYS, AND GENERAL MILLWORK.
 MACHINERY AND GENERAL CASTINGS.
 SPUR and BEVEL WHEELS of any diameter or pitch moulded by machinery
DE WINTON AND CO.,
 UNION IRON WORKS, CARNARVON.

THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING
MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE PATENT JIGGING MACHINE COMPANY.
T. CURRIE GREGORY, MINING ENGINEER.
 OFFICES,—62, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

These companies possess the patents for the most approved machinery for all
 the processes of dressing ores, whereby a very great saving in cost is effected.
 The machinery is in successful operation at several mines in the kingdom,
 and is in increasing demand.
 Mr. GREGORY, in connection with skilled engineers in various mining dis-
 tricts, has paid for the last two years special attention to this important de-
 partment of mining, and it is only now, the process being in successful operation,
 that the attention of the public is called thereto.
 Mr. GREGORY will be pleased to answer all enquiries, and give orders for in-
 spection. He is prepared to give designs and estimates for the supply of ma-
 chinery, and for the laying out of floors.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER POWER.
THE TURBINE.

MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO
 FOUNDRY, BELFAST, after twenty years of experience, have brought
 their IMPROVED TURBINE to great perfection.
 It is applicable to all practicable heights of fall, giving much greater power
 from the water than any other kind of water-wheel.
 On low falls it has the great advantage of not being impeded by floods or
 backwater.
 It is particularly well adapted for situations where the quantity of water is
 variable, and where all other wheels fail.
 Its motion is extremely regular, and, when desired, a governor can be applied
 effectively.
 This wheel is at work in a great many places, to which reference will be given.

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT
 PATENTEES.
 (ESTABLISHED 1770.)
 MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
 IMPROVED

PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES
 From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES.
SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CON-
DUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's
 patent steel wire), **HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE,**
TARPAULING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.

UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.
UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM
CITY OFFICE No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MILNERS' STRONG HOLDFAST AND FIRE-
RESISTING SAFES,
STRONG ROOM DOORS, &c.,
WITH ALL THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.
 Price Lists, Drawings, and Testimonials free by post.
LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, and 47A, MOORGATE
STREET, CITY, LONDON.



By a special method of preparation, this leather is made solid, perfectly close
 in texture, and impermeable to water; it has, therefore, all the qualifications
 essential for pump buckets, and is the most durable material of which they can
 be made. It may be had of all dealers in leather, and of

I. AND T. HEPBURN AND SONS,
 TANNERS AND CURRIERS, LEATHER MILLBAND AND HOSE M-
 MANUFACTURERS,
LONG LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

Prize Medals, 1851, 1855, 1862, for
 MILLBANDS, HOSE, AND LEATHER FOR MACHINERY PURPOSES.
HALF A MILLION HAS BEEN PAID BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY

AS
COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS
 (RIDING, DRIVING, WALKING, HUNTING, &c.)
 An annual payment of £3 to £6 5s. insures £100 at death, and an allowance at
 the rate of £6 per week for injury.
 For particulars, apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the
 Local Agents, or at the
OFFICES,—64, CORNHILL, and 19, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW:
 ROYAL EXCHANGE, MIDDLESBOROUGH.
 The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated amongst the
 Iron Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Coalowners, &c., in all the iron
 and coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising
 every description of Iron Manufactures, Machinery, New Inventions, and all
 matters relating to the Iron, Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades
 in general.
 Offices of the Review:—Middlesborough-on-Tees (Royal Exchange); London
 11 and 12, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; Newcastle-on-Tyne (50, Grey-street).

THE HOWARD SAFETY BOILER.
 Made entirely of WROUGHT-IRON TUBES, and other improvements, adapting it for MARINE, STATIONARY, and PORTABLE
 ENGINES.
 THESE BOILERS ARE NOW WORKING SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
 One Firm in the North of England, who had a 50-horse power Boiler in 1868, has since purchased over twenty others.
 Patentees and Manufacturers: **J. and F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford.**
 LONDON OFFICE: 4, CHEAPSIDE (three doors from St. Paul's).

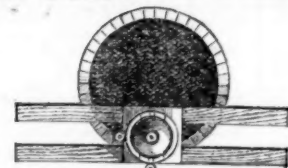
THE SANDYCROFT FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS CO., LIMITED,
SANDYCROFT, NEAR CHESTER,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Pumping, Winding, and every other Description of Engine,
PITWORK, BOILERS, FORGINGS,
 WATER WHEELS, CRUSHING AND DRESSING MACHINERY, AND MINING TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.
 Machinery in course of Construction, Second-Hand and Work always on hand.
LONDON OFFICE—6, QUEEN STREET PLACE, THAMES STREET, E.C.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS,
 WALL LIGHTS and LUSTRES for GAS and CANDLES.
CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMULU.
 MODERATOR LAMPS, AND LAMPS FOR INDIA.
 TABLE GLASS of all kinds. ORNAMENTAL GLASS, English and Foreign.
 Moss, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
 All articles marked in plain figures.
LONDON: Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
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 Established 1807.

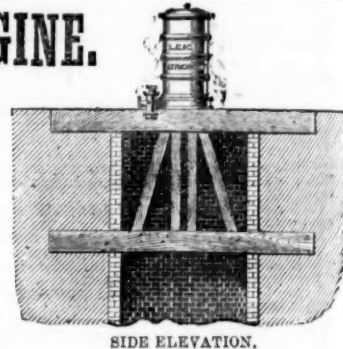
PORTABLE ENGINES,
 FROM 4 TO 25-HORSE POWER.
THRASHING MACHINES,
 Single, Double, and Treble Blast, with Patent Rolled Steel Beater Plates, and all other Recent Improvements.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH,
 Stamp End Works, Lincoln; and 78, Lombard Street, London.
 CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION, FREE BY POST.



DIRECT-ACTING PUMPING ENGINE.



PLAN VIEW, SHOWING THE ENGINE
 OVER THE COAL PIT.



SIDE ELEVATION.

JOSEPH D. LEIGH,
PATRICROFT, NEAR MANCHESTER,

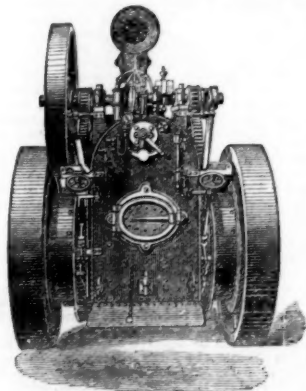
Wishes to draw the attention of Mining Engineers, Colliery Proprietors, and others, to his

IMPROVED DIRECT-ACTING PUMPING ENGINE.
 ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
COLLIERY WINDING ENGINES.

ROBEY AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
ENGINEERS, LINCOLN.

PATENT PORTABLE

HAULING AND WINDING ENGINE,
 WITH
PATENT DRUM WINDLASSES,
 FOR MINING PURPOSES.

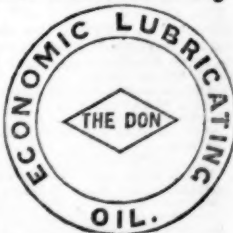


This Engine is specially commended to Mining Engineers and others, as
 by its adoption—

Haulage along inclined drifts is easily and cheaply effected.
 The expense of sinking new shafts is greatly reduced, neither founda-
 tions nor engine-house being required.
 It is available not only for winding, but for pumping, sawing, &c.—a
 great desideratum at a large colliery.
 It can be very quickly removed (being self-propelling), and fixed in any
 desired position.

Prices and full particulars on application as above, and also references to
 view the Engine in successful work near Derby, Carnarvon, Haverfordwest,
 Darlington, and other places.

A SAVING OF ABOUT FIFTY PER CENT.
Is effected by the use of the PATENT DON LUBRICATING OIL.



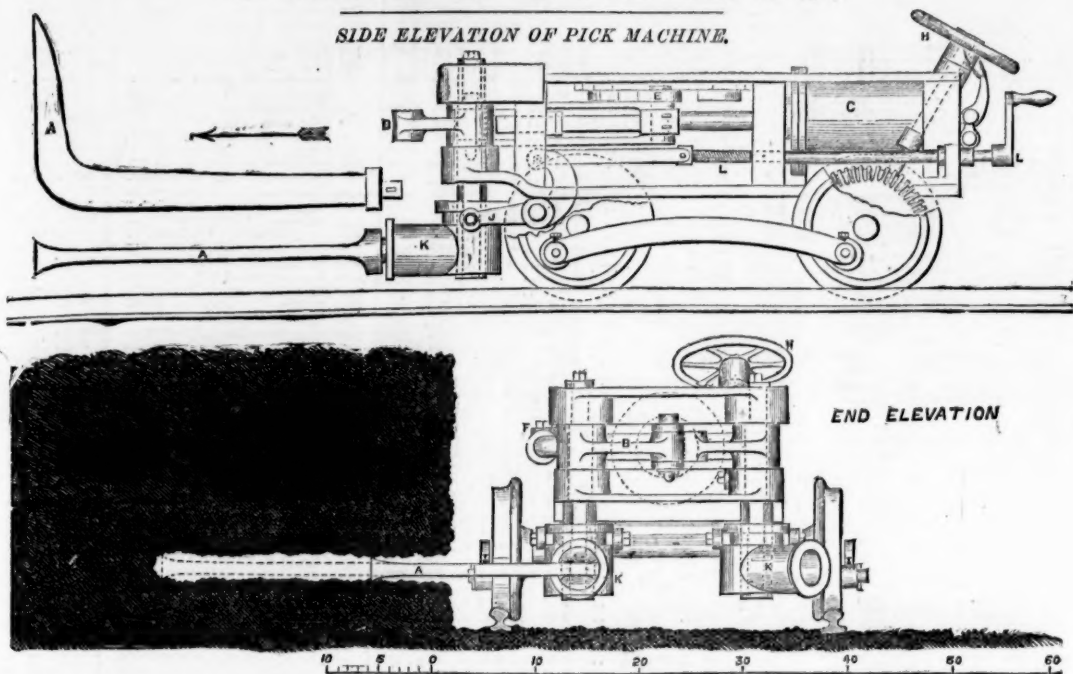
In place of OLIVE and other kinds ordinarily used on STATIONARY, LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE EN-
 GINES, and MACHINERY of all kinds, and the undersigned are so satisfied of the correctness of this
 statement, that they are willing, at their own risk, to forward a cask of about 30 gallons for trial to any
 respectable person or company, on the understanding that it may be returned in a month if it should not
 answer, when payment would not be required, except for the quantity used.

There are two kinds,—the medium for engines and heavy bearings, and the light for spindles and light
 work. This oil will lubricate as well, and lasts as long, as olive, neats'-foot, and other expensive kinds,
 and is superior to rape, which is fully 50 per cent. dearer.

It never "CLOGS," nor leaves any "GUMMY" deposit upon the bearings, which, therefore, never re-
 quire cleaning or scraping, whereby much time, labour, and expense are saved. It is in use and approved
 of by the majority of the iron and coal companies in West Lancashire, where it was first introduced but
 a few months ago, also by several ocean steamers and ferry proprietors on the Mersey and elsewhere.
 Printed particulars and testimonials sent, post free, to any address.

DUNCAN BROTHERS, 17, Unity-buildings, Lord-street, Liverpool.

COMPRESSED AIR COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY. FIRTH'S PATENTS.



These Machines are now working with the most perfect success,
Both practically and commercially.

They are portable, easily managed, and not more liable to get out of order than other ordinary machinery. They EXPEDITE the OPENING of NEW PITS. There is LESS BREAKAGE of COAL, and a consequent INCREASE in its VALUE, with a DECREASE in its COST of PRODUCTION. The VENTILATION of the MINE is IMPROVED, the RISK of ACCIDENTS DIMINISHED, and the SEVERE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS of COAL-PIT LABOUR are, by the USE of these MACHINES, MODIFIED and MUCH RELIEVED.

For terms of use, and for admission to see the machines at work, apply to—

MR. FIRTH 15, YORK PLACE, LEEDS.

* One of these Machines has "holed" during the last Twelve Months upwards of 30,000 yards to an average depth of 3 feet 6 inches.

TITANIC STEEL AND IRON COMPANY, LIMITED, FOREST STEEL WORKS, COLEFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF **MUSHET'S TITANIC BORER STEEL.**

R. MUSHET'S Special Steel for Lathe and Planing Tools (a new Steel which REQUIRES NO HARDENING after being forged); Mushet's Titanic Cast Steel for Taps and Dies, Lathe and Planing Tools, Drills, Punches, Chisels, Shear Blades, Hammers, &c., &c.

Double Shear Steel; Spring Steel; Blister Steel; Files.

MINERS' HAMMERS AND MALLETs,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

LONDON: Mr. HENRY MUSHET, LOMBARD EXCHANGE, E.C. GLASGOW: Messrs. JOHN DOWNIE and CO., 1, ROYAL BANK PLACE. NEW YORK: Messrs. CHARLES CONGREVE AND SON, 104 and 108, JOHN STREET.

WEIGHING PLANT,

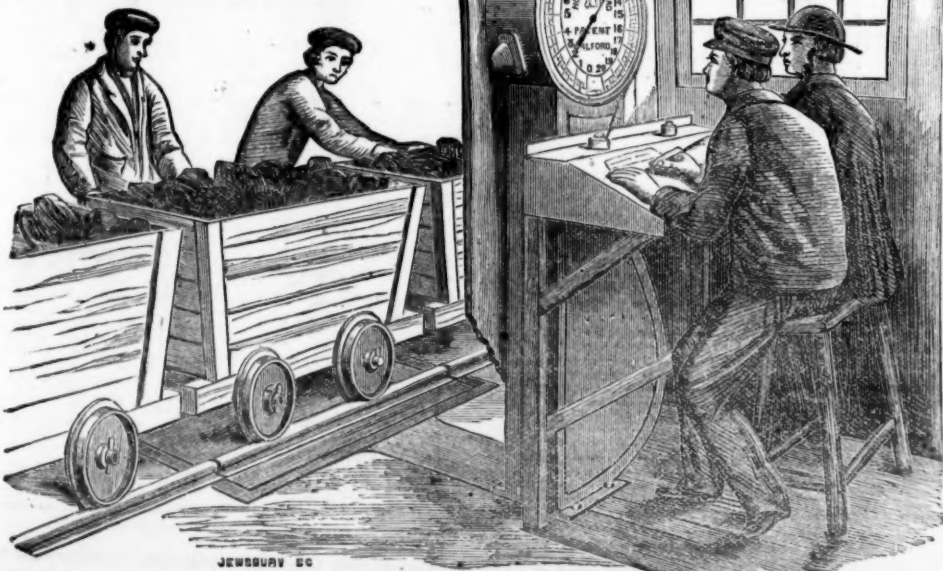
To the standard of any nation,
Suitable for every purpose, of any power and dimensions.

Hodgson & Stead, Makers,

Contractors to Railways, Carriers, and others, for Maintaining Weighing Machinery.

Works: IRWELL STREET.

Show Rooms: New Bailey-street, Salford, Manchester.



PATENT SELF-INDICATING WEIGHING MACHINE.

Capable of WEIGHING TWELVE TUBS A MINUTE.

**BICKFORD'S PATENT
FOR CONVEYING
CHARGE IN**



**SAFETY FUSE,
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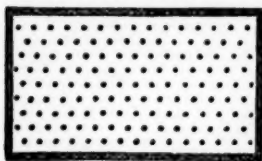
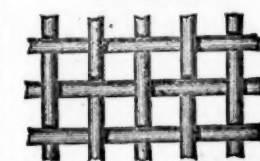
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1000 Boscawell, c. St. Just	1 0 0	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 0 0
1000 Botallack, c. St. Just	91 5 0	280	270	280	91 5 0
1000 Broadford, c. Cardigan	1 0 0	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 0 0
1000 Drake Walls, c. Calstock	4 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 0 0
1000 Ewch Consols, c. Cardigan	2 10 0	—	—	—	2 10 0
1000 Cashwell, c. Cumberland	15 5 7	5	4 5	16 10 0	15 5 7
1000 Gargoll, c. Newlyn	7 8 0	—	—	—	7 8 0
1000 Gantlefer, c. Flint	10 14 9	16	18 10	—	10 14 9
1000 Cornwall Hematite	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0
1000 Crecroghwaen and Penkelt, c.	7 10 0	—	—	—	7 10 0
1000 Cwm Rhyll, c. Cardiganshire	80 0 0	—	—	—	80 0 0
1000 Cwmystwith, c. Cardiganshire	300 0 0	—	—	—	300 0 0
1000 Derwent Mines, c. Durham	1 0 0	115	105 115	—	1 0 0
1000 Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock	49 14 6	18	17 19	—	49 14 6
1000 Dine Dine, c. Gwilt	32 4 6	185	180 185	—	32 4 6
1000 Dolcoath, c. c. Camborne	2 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	2 10 0
1000 Drake Walls, c. Calstock	2 14 6	4 1/2	4 1/2	—	2 14 6
1000 East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	32 0 0	—	—	—	32 0 0
1000 East Darnen, c. Cardiganshire	0 9 9	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	0 9 9
1000 East Pool, c. c. Pool, Illogan	3 9 0	31 1/2	33 34	—	3 9 0
1000 East Wheal Lovell, c. Wendron	25 0 0	—	—	—	25 0 0
1000 Foxdale, c. Isle of Man	3 18 6	—	—	—	3 18 6
1000 Frank Mills, c. Christow	3 18 6	—	—	—	3 18 6
1000 Gawton, c. Tavistock	3 18 6	—	—	—	3 18 6
1000 Great Laxey, c. Isle of Man	4 0 0	19	—	—	4 0 0
1000 Great Northern Mangrove	40 0 0	11	10 1/2	11 1/2	40 0 0
1000 Great Northey, c. Helston	8 10 0	42	41 43	—	8 10 0
1000 Herodfoot, c. near Liskeard	1 0 0	—	—	—	1 0 0
1000 Holmshush and Kelly Bray, c.	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0
1000 Ironmasters' Company	1 0 0	—	—	—	1 0 0
1000 Killaloe, c. Tipperary	10 8 1	—	—	—	10 8 1
1000 Levant, c. St. Just	10 15 0	—	—	—	10 15 0
1000 Lisburne, c. Cardiganshire	20 0 0	—	—	—	20 0 0
1000 Mace-y-Saff, c. Flint	25 0 0	—	—	—	25 0 0
1000 Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	25 0 0	—	—	—	25 0 0
1000 Marky Mining Co., c. Wrexham	25 0 0	—	—	—	25 0 0
1000 Mining Co. of Ireland, c. c.	7 0 0	8 1/2	—	—	7 0 0
1000 Mynydd Iron Ore	3 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	3 10 0
1000 North Levant, c. St. Just	10 12 0	—	11 11 1/2	—	10 12 0
1000 Parys Mines, c. Anglesey	50 0 0	—	—	—	50 0 0
1000 Penhalls, c. St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	5 1/2	6	3 0 0
1000 Phoenix, c. c. Linkinhorne	50 0 0	—	—	—	50 0 0
1000 Poldice, c. Gwennap	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0
1000 Prince of Wales, c. Calstock	10 6 7	40	35 40	—	10 6 7
1000 Providence, c. c. Uny Lelant	10 6 7	40	35 40	—	10 6 7
1000 Rosewell Hill and Ransom, c.	4 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	4 0 0
1000 South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 0 0	300	300 310	—	1 0 0
1000 South Darnen, c. Cardigan	3 6 6	—	—	—	3 6 6
1000 South Wh. Croft, c. Illogan	24 10 0	9 1/2	9 10	—	24 10 0
1000 So. Wh. Frances, c. Illog. 12	18 19 9	12	13 15	—	18 19 9
1000 Spear Moor, c. St. Just	36 17 9	—	—	—	36 17 9
1000 St. Ives Consols, c. St. Ives	10 0 0	9	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 0 0
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10000	Central American Association*	0 10 0	—	—	—	0 6 0.	0 1 0.	July 188	
10000	Copiapó Mining Co., Chile**	16 10 0	2	1 1/2	—	0 4 0.	0 4 0.	April 188	
7162	Don Pedro North del Rey**	0 14 0	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 3 0.	4 0 0.	Mar. 187	
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10000	Fortuna, I. Spain**	2 0 0	—	3 3 1/2	3 1/2	2 0 1 1/2	—	—	
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